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PARIS, THURSDAY. SEPTEMBER 15, 1983

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Soviet Rules Out Link

On Arms Talks, Plane

Georgi M. Kornienko

pared to the Soviet medium-range

Mr. Kornienko rejected n sug-

gestion by a Western journalist that

the Kremlin pay compensation to relatives of the victims of the South

Korean airliner as a "humanitarian

gesture" that could improve the at-

that the United States bore moral

He reiterated the Soviet position

mosphere at the Geneva talks.

SS-20 force.

ESTABLISHED 1887

S18) a head and process cuce each partitions three members of the or same age grown in the same age grows background. Then it's Israelis Intervene background then it is spouse-hunter, who have orous schedule of day. And dancing in the late of the l To Prevent Druze than two down book from mid-afternoon bet Seizure of Highway Harold Stassen, vin L

By David B. Ottaway

SADIYAT, Lebanon - The Isracii military has intervened in the mountain war between Christian and Druze militia forces to prevent the Druze from taking control of the coastal highway leading into by former Vice house.
Mondale. The pre-loc the southern suburbs of Beirut and apparently also to assure a de facto. Christian-dominated "buffer zone" north of the Awali River.

SOLD MACE his first Re-An Israeli patrol of eight arpresidency in 1948 adj. mored personnel carriers and two Centurion tanks went about eight Outlined a domestic man miles (13 kilometers) north of the ticy platform that single ployment and balant Israeli Defense Forces Awali River line on Wednesday to Sadiyat, a town on the highway, in an opera-tion simed at "showing presence," according to its commanding offi-

> Two U.S. reporters watched as the officer and three sides consulted beneath a tree just off the high-way with two Christian Phalangist militia leaders and three Lebanese

> Army officers.
>
> A Druze spokesman in Beirut said later that the Israelis had intervened Monday to prevent their mi-litin from reaching the highway when it was only 400 yards (364 meters) away from it.

The spokesman also asserted that the Israeli forces had extended assistance to the Phalangist militia by transporting some of its men to a hill overlooking the contested vil-lage of Ain Haour, forcing the Druze to withdraw from there.

In Jerusalem, Israeli military sources said that it was "in everyone's interest" to see that Palestinian guerrillas did not gain control of the coastal highway. They said his was one of the main reasons for what they described as "routine patrois" by the Israeli forces north of the Awali River, the line to which it withdrew 10 days ago in its partial

pullback. The Lebanese government and ian-backed militias aiding the not be approved by Congress. Chul region overlooking the capital year, although he would prefer 18

The net effect of what the sources said and what the Israelis are doing seemed to be aimed directly nt assuring that the Lebanese Army and Christian militia maintain control both of the highway and the immediate heights over-

looking it. The Lebanese Army and Christian militia now seem to be cooperating closely in this area to prevent the Druze from reaching the coastal highway. The two both have forces in and around Ain Haour, which leads to the highway, and several other nearby towns.

Both the army and the Christian militia share the objective of trying to keep the Druze and particularly any Palestinians from gaining ac cess to the southern suburbs of Beirut, where the Palestinian refugee camps and the increasingly antigovernment Shiite community are

■ U.S. Supplying Lebanese

The United States is pouring military supplies into Lebanon as quickly as possible to support the Lebanese Army, a U.S. spokesman in Beirut said Wednesday, news agencies reported from Beirut.

They are being resupplied as quickly as possible, and very quick-ly in the case of ammunition," a U.S. Embassy spokesman, John

Lebanese officials reported little progress Wednesday in attempts to mediate a cease-fire between the Lebanese government and antigovernment forces attacking the mountain town of Souk el-Gharb.

In Washington, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Com-mittee said Wednesday that Congress and the White House are close to agreement on a resolution authorizing a continued U.S. Marine presence in Lebanon. The Reagan administration

wanted no deadline but the chairman, Clement J. Zablocki, a Wis-Western diplomatic sources are consin Democrat, said that without convinced that leftist Palestinian it the legislation authorizing their groups are among a number of Syr- continued stay in Lebanon would Druze in their struggle to assure Mr. Zablocki said a zeasonable their control of the mountainous time limit" would be at least one



Moscow's demand that it be allowed to offset 162 British and French missiles with its SS-20s has become one of the principal sturnbling blocks at the talks. Western governments say that these weapons constitute independent strate-At a barricade in a southern suburb of Beirut, a masked Shiite stands guard against snipers. gie arsenals that cannot be com-

U.S. Says Reputation of Philippines Is 'Beclouded' by Slaying of Aquino Spending Bill

By Bernard Weinraub New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - U.S. State Department officials have said that the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. has "beclouded the reputation" of the Philippine govern-ment, and that many Filipinos 'suspect the complicity" of elements of their own government in

the murder. In an unusually strong statebeen responsible for this clearly political assassination.

eign Affairs subcommittee on ment. Asian and Pacific affairs that the death of the key opposition figure
—who was killed Ang. 21 minutes after he landed in Manila after three years of self-imposed exile in the United States — "raises very disturbing questions that demand

The Philippine police have said that the man who shot Mr. Aquino, ment, John C. Monjo, deputy assis-the principal rival of President Fer-tant secretary in the Bureau of East dinand E. Marcos, was a "notori-Asiam and Pacific Affairs, told a ous killer" who was shot dead at congressional panel Tuesday that the airport by soldiers. A fivethe circumstances "make us doubt member commission has been apthat one man alone could have pointed by Mr. Marcos to investigate the murder, but there has been skepticism in Manila because the

Mr. Monjo said that the United States was following the investigation "closely," and that Manila "is fully aware of our interest." He added: "We have privately told senior officials of the Philippine government of our strong concern that the investigation be thorough and

Another official, John Maisto, deputy director of the State Department's Philippines desk, said that Mr. Aquino had met with Imelda R. Marcos, the president's wife, for several hours at a New are in the majority.

York hotel last May. - ... The House voted 283-124 Tres-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Senate Passes Mr. Monjo told the House For- panel is identified with the govern- For Military

By Michael Dobbs

MOSCOW - The Soviet Union

indicated Wednesday that it would

make no concessions at negotia-

tions on intermediate-range nucle-

ar weapons in Europe to regain the

political initiative after the down-

At a news conference in Mos-

ing of the South Korean airliner.

cow, Deputy Foreign Minister Georgi M. Kornienko insisted

there was no connection between

the missile talks and the airliner

He described as "wishful think-

ing" a remark by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany that the Kremlin might

be prepared to compromise on the

issue of whether British and French

nuclear missile systems should be

included in the Geneva negotia-

Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON - A House-Senate conferees' compromise to authorize \$187.5 billion in military spending for next year has won emphatic approval from the Senate in the first congressional action on defense policy since the Soviet Union shot down a South Korean airliner two weeks ago.

Most Senate Democrats joined all the Republicans in the 83-8 vote Tuesday. The measure now goes to the House, where the Democrats

Mr. Maisto recounted his con-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4) day to reverse key parts of the 1981 "Reagan revolution" and raise ceilings on 10 major so cial welfare programs a total of \$1.6 billion in the next fiscal year.

The military spending bill, which would authorize production of nerve gas weaponry for the first time since 1969 and give the goahead for the MX missile, was passed amid frequent references to the Soviet Union's downing of the Korean plane.

"I can think of no other period in the recent past that more vividly demonstrates the dangers we face, said John G. Tower, a Texas Republican and chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, arguing that the airliner incident had strengthened the case for President Ronald Reagan's military buildup.

Senator David H. Pryor, Democrat of Arkansas, who opposed the nerve gas authorization but voted for the bill, said he hoped that nerve gas would not stand as "our monument to the 269 dead people who did not survive the Korean airline tragedy."

He said he was withholding an-other fight over nerve gas "at this very emotional time" and would wait "until our perspective is a little

Senate approval of the compro-mise had been expected even be-fore the airliner was shot down, but the attack appeared to have dampened efforts to trim military spending and cut out weapons programs.

More than 70 members of the House have signed a letter calling for rejection of the bill. The nerve

gas authorization, which the House had previously rejected, is expected to engender stiff opposition among House members who were already uneasy over the MX missile. But some members have said the

outraged response to the Soviet attack on the airliner could produce enough votes for passage when the bill comes to the House floor, probably later this week.
"The climate has changed; the

question is how much," a House aide said.

dential contenders in the Senate. John Glenn of Ohio, Alan Cranston of California and Gary Hart of Colorado were not on hand for Tuesday's vote. Mr. Hart had led the earlier Senate effort to kill production funds for the MX.

The only presidential candidate who voted Tuesday was Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, who joined seven other Democrats, Edward M. Kennedy and Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts, Patrick J. Leahy of Vermont, Carl Levin of Michigan, Howard M. Metzenbaum of Ohio, Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island and William Proximire of Wisconsin, in voting

against the bill. The bill is generally in line with correct, especially if it contradicts an earlier congressional decision to cut by half Mr. Reagan's proposal But beyond that, the frequent for a 10-percent increase in defense references to Western accounts by spending after inflation for the the Soviet press seemed to be in- 1984 fiscal year starting Oct. 1. But

(Continued on Page 2, Col. I)

incident on the ground that the

Western diplomats said the hard line adopted by Mr. Kornienko appeared designed to bolster Moscow's negotiating position at the Geneva talks on intermediaterange weapons that resumed last

The deputy foreign minister also seemed anxious to refocus international attention on the issue of arms control after the furor that crupted when the South Korean plane was shot down Sept. 1, killing all 269 persons aboard.

"The Soviet Union has no intention of adjusting its position as a result of the Korean airliner incident." Mr. Kornienko said.

Mr. Genscher and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko conferred this month at the time of the closing session of the Madrid confer-

ence on European security. Mr. Genscher quoted Mr. Gromyko as acknowledging that the British and French systems had a dual role, part strategic and part intermediate.

Mr. Genscher was quoted as say-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Secretary of State George P. Shultz leaves the Capitol after talking to senators about the attack on the Korean jet.

U.S. Cannot Act Alone, Shultz Tells Legislators

By Martin Tolchin New York Times Service

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of State George P. Shultz has told the Senate that the United States will not invoke sanctions against the Soviet Union unless it receives the international support needed to make the sanctions effective, according to senators who attended a closed two-hour session.

Mr. Shultz reportedly told the senators Tuesday that the Soviet Union had violated an international code of conduct when it de-stroyed Korean Air Lines Flight 7 and that reprisals should come not merely from the United States.

Defying the administration's position, a group of conservative senators moved to gain congressional support for specific diplomatic and trade sauctions. The conservatives' proposal was

introduced over the objections of the Senate leadership of both parties as an amendment to a resolution condemning the Soviet action. House Republican and Democratic leaders joined in introducing their own version of the resolution,

which supports reparations for the victims' families and urges an investigation by the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Among the Democratic presi-

armed forces. U.S. police try to reduce the fear of crime by sprucing up

■ Chad's stand at a remote desert outpost signals its determination to continue light against

Libyan-backed rebels. Page 4. A gene-engineering test draws fire from four groups in

■ Alfred Tanbman receives British approval to complete his purchase of Sotheby. Page 13.

Mr. Shultz told the senators that unless the United States received the support of the world communi-

ty, sanctions would be futile.

"Halfhearted efforts will not be successful," he said, according to Senator J. Bennett Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana. Mr. Shultz cited the sanctions

imposed after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and noted that although the United States had barred shipments of grain and equipment for a natural gas pipeline, other nations had provided the food and equipment.

Trade sanctions, particularly agriculture, would not be invoked unless we get Canada, Australia and Argentina to go along with us," Mr. Shultz said, according to Senator Johnston.

Proposals involving Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, also need support from the world community if they are to succeed, he was reported to have said.

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, said after the meeting, "There's pretty much of a realization that there's not too much the president can do by way of sanctions."

But Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, and other Senate conservatives sought to add teeth to the resolution of condemnation, which "urges our allies to cooperate with the U.S. in implementing additional sanctions." The conservatives offered

an amendment that would put Congress on record in support of specific sanctions. Senator Heims's proposal would reduce the number of Soviet diplomats in the United States, now 320,

to the number of U.S. diplomats in the Soviet Union, 210. It would declare Poland in default on its debt to the Commodity

Credit Corp., "recognizing that Poland is an integral part of the Soviet economic empire." It would also "tighten substantially the foreign policy and military controls over the export of

products and equipment for the development of Soviet oil and gas The Republican leaders said they were confident that they could de-

machine tools, high technology

Aeroflot Rejects Tickets Issued by U.S. Airlines

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches MOSCOW - The Soviet airline Acroflot announced Wednesday it rean jumbo jet Sept. 1 with the loss would reject tickets issued for conwould reject tickets issued for con-necting flights by U.S. carriers in retaliation for similar action or-dered by President Ronald Reagan, of the Finnish air controllers, the

FAST DESTRUMENTS an Acroflot spokeswoman said. "Aeroflot is accepting all tickets from capitalist countries except the United States," the spokeswoman said. This is because they will not accept our tickets and we are forced to take appropriate mea-

> A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy said it was "obvious retaliation" for Mr. Reagan's edict barring pas-sage to travelers with connectingflight tickets issued by Aeroflot.

The Aeroflot ban would prevent a person traveling, for instance, from New York to Frankfurt to Moscow on n round-trip Pan American World Airways ticket from returning to Frankfurt on the same ticket because it was issued by a U.S. carrier.

Aeroflot said it would not exchange the U.S.-issued tickets for Aeroflot or other carriers, but it would accept cash or credit cards for new tickets on an alternative airline from landing or refuse it

Meanwhile, Finnish air traffic controllers announced Wednesday that they would not join an interna-

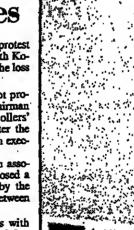
which has been launched to protest the Soviet downing of a South Ko-

union, Tapio Miolanen, after the unanimous decision of union exectitives.

ciation of airline pilots imposed a 60-day boycott on flights by the national airline, Finnair, between Helsinki and Moscow.

Finland and six flights a week between the two countries' capitals. Asked whether the Finnish government had pressed the union to adopt an anti-boycott stand, Mr. Miolanen said. "Nobody's made approaches in our direction. We

Ireland put into effect a 60-day ban on Aeroflot passenger handling at Shannon Airport on Wednesday but did not ban the

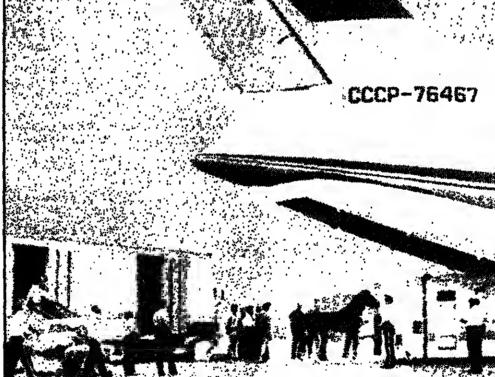


Last Monday, the Finnish asso-

Aeroflot has regular links with

decided things independently." Sweden's air traffic controllers have appealed a government prohibition of a boycott planned for

refueling facilities. Most North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries have joined the ban, but France, Greece and Turkey have declined. The French objective."



Animals of the Moscow Circus being loaded on an Aeroflot plane in Halifax, Nova Scotia. A Canadian tour was canceled as a result of protests over the attack on a South Korean jet.

transportation minister, Charles Fiterman, one of four Communists in the 43-member cabinet, said a boycott would not provide "effec-

International Civil Aviation Orgafive measures for the sought-after nization that would call for "im-

Mr. Fiterman said the French civilian airplanes." On Tuesday, government would offer proposals union pilots for the state-owned this week during a meeting of the airline, Air France, began a 60-day boycott of flights to the Soviet

tional boycott of the Soviet airline, Flight 7: The Russians Hunker Down and Admit Nothing

By Serge Schmemann

New York Times Service MOSCOW - Unlike Afghanitan, Poland or the death of Leonid L Brezhnev, the downing of a Kotean Air Lines 747 presented the Kremlin with a crisis for which it

had no explanation or rationale worked out in advance. - Soviet leaders were forced to respond fast and their reflexes - the claims, evasions, charges and disclosures - may have revealed more about their system than about what led to the decision to destroy a civilian airliner.

defense of the action, it seems as if er, to loosen the overcentralized the Kremlin dismissed from the structure of Soviet society, to disoutset the option of accepting re-perse responsibilities further afield. sponsibility or apologizing, thus to make the system more open in buttressing the image presented by identifying weaknesses and faildiplomatic and other experts on the ures. But the Flight 7 crisis suggests Soviet Union here and abroad of a that the instinct of Soviet leaders is state incapable of admitting error. still to hunker down and admit

leaders have weaved in the notion mies abroad and to proclaim the that the West would surely have sanctity of Soviet borders: done what the Soviet Union did. It was an instinct demonstrated

ently. But in their efforts to field a version of the incident that absolves them of blame and in their notion that the mysteries surrounding the flight would arouse univer-

NEWS ANALYSIS

sal suspicion, the leaders seemed to share in the presumption that the world outside is essentially like their world.

Many commentaries have been written on the reported efforts of From all that has been said in Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet lead-In their explanations, the Soviet nothing, to blame setbacks on ene-

Those leaders may be aware that when Leonid M. Zamyatin, a Com- be behind the "provocation." The borders was worth the lives of 269 people. Mr. Zamyatin replied, Protection of the sacred, inviolable borders of our country and our political system was worth to us, as you know very well, many, many millions of lives."

The theme of the 20 million people the nation lost in World War II is an enduring one, a theme aired almost daily in the press and on television as a supreme feat of the Soviet people, as a sacrifice that

ideological orthodoxy. Soviet citizens' widespread endorsement of their government's justifications for the airliner's destruction proved that the World War II theme has lost none of its

The theme that the Soviet system

ideological foes supplied the reac-

Americans might have acted differently. But in their efforts to field a saked whether defense of Soviet U.S. designs, and this view has been hammered home daily with special strength since Ronald Reagan became the U.S. president. Thus, it seemed to have come naturally to the Kremlin to depict

Washington's hand in an incident

that cast a shadow on the Soviet

It is often difficult in the Soviet Union to distinguish between what Soviet leaders believe and what they want their people to believe, so intertwined are policy, propaganda cannot be betrayed by any lower-ing of the guard or deviations from with which Soviet leaders shaped unanswered questions about the jetliner's flight into allegations of Washington's responsibility for its

Almost from the beginning, the Soviet press agency Tass and Soviet spokesmen linked the fate of the is under permanent threat from jetliner to the presence of U.S. marines in Lebanon and advisers in El tion that the United States had to Salvador and to the approaching

fate suggested at the least an inher-

ent suspicion of U.S. motives.

missiles in Western Europe. The Kremlin presumably sensed from the outset that some facts

were too dangerous to let loose. It took six days for the government to concede that it had shot down the jetliner, time to carefully prepare the public with a barrage of anti-U.S. polemics and allegations that the plane was on a spying

Most of the facts initially divulged were attributed to Western sources. This tactie was evidently intended in part to blust the impact of the Russian-language broadcasts from the West which, despite jamming, are still a major source of information, and in part to play on the widespread preuption among Soviet citizens that Western information must be official government positions.

tended to give the impression that it would give him virtually every (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

INSIDE

■ A captain deserts the Guatemalan Army and defects to the U.S., charging corruption in the

urban areas.

the United States. BUSINESS/FINANCE

SPORTS ■ U.S. wins first race in Ameri-

feat the conservative effort

S Comment AMSTERDAM

ADDESS ADDESS

By Iain Guest

GENEVA - A major dispute has erupted between the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the West

German government, one of the refugee agency's principal donors. The agency has asserted that the administration of Chancellor Helmut Kohl is trying to "dissuade" people seeking asylum by deliberately neglecting conditions in tran-sit camps and discriminating against refugees from rightist re-

The dispute came to a head Monday when the commissioner, Poul Hartling, abruptly canceled a two-day visit to West Germany.

Agency officials said the trip had been canceled because Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann had decided not to meet with Mr.

Hartling.
The West German government was angered by an internal agency report, which was leaked recently, that criticized West Germany's refugee policy. The report was prepared by Candida Toscani, who heads the agency's European section, after a visit to seven refugee centers in West Germany in June.

Mrs. Toscani pointed out that the number of people seeking asy-lum in West Germany had fallen from 107,818 in 1980 to 37,231 in 1982 as a result of "dissuasive measures unique in Europe."

Among the principal conclusions in the report:

• Camp conditions. The report describes "broken down furniture, insufficient heating, poor sanitary facilities" and says that the basic allowance given to refugees, 55 to 70 Deutsche marks (about \$20 to \$25) a month, is so inadequate that there is risk of malautrition. In one center the mission found that pork was served to a predominantly Moslem population.

• Medical care. The report charges that there have been suicides and attempted suicides a constitution guaranteeing admit-among people in camps because of tance to political refugees.

(Continued from Page 1)

ing that a change in the Soviet posi-

tion on this issue could "clear the

way to an agreement," but he add-

ed that it was necessary "to wait and see whether this is a break-

Mr. Kornienko said Mr. Genscher had been "not quite ac-

curate" in the way he relayed Mr.

Gromvko's remarks to the press.

The Soviet position, he said, was

that it did not matter what the

French and British weapon systems

were called as long as they were

Senate Passes

(Continued from Page 1)

weapons system he wanted, includ-ing \$4.8 billion for the MX missile,

\$5.6 billion for the B-1 bomber,

\$430 million for Pershing-2 missiles that are to be deployed shortly in

for nerve gas weapons.

Western Europe and \$144.6 million

To satisfy objections in the

House, the number of MX missiles

was reduced from 27 to 21 and their

deployment was linked to develop-ment of a smaller, more mobile

missile favored by arms control ad-

The House vote Tuesday would

raise spending ceilings on 10 major

social welfare programs by \$1.6 bil-lion in the next fiscal year. The 10

programs include education grants

for poor children and the handi-

capped, grants to help the poor pay

fuel bills and a controversial food

program for low-income pregnant

women and newborn children. All

10 were curtailed two years ago when Mr. Reagan pushed his first

sharp cuts in domestic spending

through Congress.

isolation, feeling of rejection, helplessness and increasing despair."

Many of the smaller centers, the report says, have no doctors.

 Work. The report says refugees can take only jobs for which no German has applied. "It was clear that there is no intention to offer training facilities to asylum seekers who are expected in principle to leave the country." it said. The report also included Mrs.

Toscani's account of a conversation with Norbert von Neiding, who heads West Germany's federal refugee agency, in which he said that West Germany is "a white so-

He is quoted as adding: "Due to the prevailing political orientation in the Federal Republic of Germa-ny, refuges, flecing rightist politi-cal systems are not welcome."

The agency's relations with West Germany, which contributed about \$33 million to the agency's budget last year, were badly strained when the agency intervened three times on behalf of Kemal Altun, 23, a Turkish refugee who jumped to his death from a window in West Berlin on Aug. 30. Mr. Altun had been granted asylum, but faced extradi-tion proceedings for involvement in the murder of a politician.

The West German governmen has declined to attend an agency seminar in Geneva on the integration of refugees in Western Europe that is to end Thursday.

■ Report Called Erroneous

The West German government said Wednesday that the agency's report was full of errors, Reuter reported from Bonn. Vighard Haerdil, a spokesman for the Intenior Ministry, said at a news conference that the report was poorly researched and "unacceptable."

West Germany's laws on political asylum are "unique in the whole world," Mr. Haerdil said and added that it was the only country with

included in Western totals in the

Genscher's "impression" that Mos-

cow might forgo its insistence on

the inclusion of French and British

missiles was "what we call in Rus-sian wishful thinking."

the Bonn government had taken a lead in seeking ways to promote a

compromise at the Geneva talks

because of pressure from groups

campaigning against the scheduled

deployment of U.S. cruise and Per-

shing-2 missiles beginning in De-

One of the possible solutions

sidered in the broader context of

Asked whether it might help to

Kornienko said he saw no

merge the two sets of negotiations,

point in this as the U.S. attitude in

The Soviet minister did not rule out the possibility of combining the

two negotiations over the long term. The idea has recently gained

favor among some missile experts

in Western Europe as a way of

avoiding the confusion over differ-

indications that the U.S. side was

attempting to use the plane inci-

dent to create problems at the Ge-

neva negotiations. He cited a state-

ment last week by Paul H. Nitze,

the chief U.S. negotiator, that the

talks "cannot but be overshadowed

The tone and thrust of Mr. Kor-

nienko's press conference, which

was an unusual event by Moscow

standards, was interpreted as a sig-

nal to the White House not to try to

take advaotage of the Soviet

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Umon's diplomatic isolation.

by what happened to the plane."

Mr. Kornienko said there were

ent types of ouclear weapons.

both sets of talks was "negative."

place in Geneva.

Western diplomats noted that

Mr. Kornienko said Mr.

negotiations.

Spending Bill sadered in the broader context of the strategic arms talks also taking place in Genera.



Summoned to the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo Wednesday, the Soviet ambassador, Vladimir Pavlov, rejected Japan's demand for an apology and compensation for the 28 Japanese passengers on the Korean jet that was shot down.

Soviet Instincts on 747 Were to Admit Nothing

(Continued from Page 1)

the accounts damaging to the Sovi-et Union that were floated in the West were the work of isolated foes of the Soviet system and not of the world at large.

The reaction in the streets sug-sested that most Russians hardly needed to be persuaded of the necessity of such a drastic action as shooting down the airliner. But the Kremlin still apparently found it necessary to stress again the image it has fostered of itself as a globally accepted champion of humanity and peace, opposed only by schem-

Europe made up of bombers and

has been acknowledged.

■ Letter From Reagan

President Ronald Reagan has

written Prime Minister Bettino

Craxi of Italy that he is still firmly committed to reaching a nuclear

arms control agreement with the Soviet Union despite the "brutal"

Soviet downing of the airliner, The

Associated Press reported from

The White House reaffirmed

posture at the Geneva talks on in-

termediate-range nuclear missiles,

United Press International report-

at Geneva of arms reductions,"

said Larry M. Speakes, the deputy

our delegation is going forward with an amount of flexibility to

listen to any serious Soviet propos-

White House press secretary. "And

We continue an active pursuit

■ U.S. Stand Reaffirmed

ed from Washington.

Mr. Kornienko

Soviet Rules Out Arms Concessions The Soviet leaders evidently prebalance of intermediate forces in sumed that the rest of the world Europe were provided by the deputy chief of the general staff, Marwould accept its view that the Korean plane was a hostile intruder. shal Sergei Akhromeyev, who ap-

The interview with the pilots peared at the press conference with who downed the jet seemed intended to loster this image both for if sufficient information had been He said the North Atlantic Treadomestic and foreign audiences since the film was sold abroad even ty Organization had 857 mediumrange nuclear delivery vehicles in before it was shown at home. The two pilots who scrambled over Saland- and sea-based missiles. He khalin Island both invoked the imput the Soviet total at 938 units age of a hostile aircraft flying over made up of SS-20 missiles, SS-4s their own homes, spying even while

ing Western politicians and capital-

Thus the Kremlin has yet to tell

mercial flights to Moscow or to

its people about the boycott of

give its people any inkling of the full scope of the indignation over

There has been no suggestion in

the Soviet accounts that the down-

ing of a civilian jet in peacetime

would in itself arouse horror or that

the world has condemned the ac-

tion despite the mysteries sur-

rounding the jet's wayward flight.

The suggestion, rather, has been

that if placed in the proper perspec-

tive of suspicion, threatened securi-ty and international law, the Rus-

sians' version would justify their

people slept peacefully. Marshal Akhromeyev acknowl-The image was evidently intendedged that the Soviet Union had a ed to show that only the vigilance superiority in missiles hut said this of its defenders allows the nation to was offset by the NATO superiorsleep in peace. It was a vision that that has been explored by West ity in bombers. He said NATO had German officials is the idea that rench and British systems he conheads as the Soviet Union. Soviet leaders could expect to play well at home, but that they willingly sent it abroad, with the image of The United States has argued a man who had shot down a civilian airplane talking about the job as the "meaning of my life," and with against including the bombers in the negotiations on intermediaterange weapons on the ground that all the questions it raised about the the issue is too complex and that the Soviet total is much larger than sequence of that night's events,

U.S. Cautions **Philippines**

may have been part of a miscon-

ception about the rest of the world.

(Continued from Page 1) versation later with Mr. Aquino about the meeting with Mrs. Mar-cos. Mr. Aquino said that she had asked him "not to come to the Philippines," because his safety Wednesday the U.S. negotiating would be endangered, Mr. Maisto

> "She said there were individuals who would want to do him harm," said Mr. Maisto in recounting Mr. Aquino's remarks. "She said people loyal to the government could possibly do him harm."

to force down unemployment. This caused an increase in inflation, a Mr. Maisto said Mr. Aquino "didn't quite know what to make of tions of the franc.

■ Marcos Attacks Opposition

In Manila, President Marcos attacked the opposition Wednesday for allegedly blocking the investigation of the assassination, United Press International reported.

The president asserted that his opponents have used "character assassination, propaganda, libel, threats, intimidation and demonstrations" to stymic the inquiry.

Mr. Marcos, in a statement, said it was "strange" for the opposition to obstruct the commission after clamoring for a full investigation. 'Is it because they know something which, if brought ont in the investigation, they would not be able to handle?" be asked.

Three petitions have been filed perore the Supreme Court chalenging the legality of the commis-

U.S. Security Agencies Said to Have Spotted Soviet Jets on the Move

By Philip Taubman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - U.S. intelligence agencies were aware of heightened Soviet air-defense activity off the Siberian coast an hour before a South Korean airliner was shot down in the area, according to senior intelligence officials.

However, the agencies did not understand the significance of the Soviet actions until after the airliner had been attacked, the officials

The disclosure was the first time the Reagan administration has re-vealed that U.S. intelligence agencies were in any way aware of the events that led to the downing of the Korean plane while those events were unfolding.
Until now administration offi-

cials, when commenting about the incident, have relied on information and tape recordings of Soviet pilots provided by Japan. The exisence of independent U.S. information about the attack had been shielded, officials said, to protect U.S. intelligence sources and meth-

They added that the U.S. information completely supported the version of events presented by President Ronald Reagan and other senior officials.

The officials provided details

about the intelligence information in response to questions on the condition that they not be identified. The Korean airliner, a Boeing 747 jumbo jet carrying 269 peopl was shot down by a Soviet jet fight-er on Sept. 1 after it entered into Soviet airspace on a flight from Alaska to Seoul.

Intelligence officials said highly sensitive U.S. monitoring equipment detected a sudden increase in Soviet air-defense activity over the Kamchatka Peninsula and the Sea of Okhotsk in the early morning hours of Sept. 1. The activity included stepped-up radar surveil-lance followed by the dispatch of several interceptor aircraft.

The officials said the intelligence technicians were unaware of the flight path of the Korean airliner and concluded that the unusual Soviet actions were part of an air-

the time that a commercial airliner had entered Soviet airspace and was the object of the maneuvers," one official said. However, the officials said, even

obtained and analyzed in time to warn the Korean airliner, it would have been difficult to do so. The officials said the intelligence rebuild our defensive strength."

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

ment imposed Wednesday a sur-

charge of up to 8 percent on high-

income taxpayers, increased other

The moves, contained in the pro-

cabinet Wednesday, are designed

to hold the deficit on government

spending to 3 percent of the econo-

France's trade deficit by the end of

next year and cut the inflation rate

Under the new budget, govern-

The new budget thus continues

the president's attempt to rescue

France from an economic crisis

caused in part by an expansionist

Socialist economic policy designed

huge trade gap and three devalua-

"The aim is to carry on the im-

provement in public finances we

began last year as quickly and hu-manely as possible." Finance Min-

ister Jacques Delors said Wednes-

He said 1984 was "a crucial

The measures announced

better-off classes and appear to be

a victory for Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and the left of the party

over Mr. Delors, who is known to

fear that high tax rates imposed by

the Socialists are discouraging ini-

France was already the sixth

Western industrial world last year,

according to the the Organization

put as measured by the gross na- ed.

day weigh heavily on the

year" for the French economy.
"We must show the credibility of

day at a press conference.

our policies," he said.

ment spending will increase by

only 6.8 percent in 1984, the small-

from 9 percent to 5 percent.

est increase in 13 years.

year of austerity.

PARIS - The French govern-

French Budget Limits

Spending, Adds Surtax

taxes and social security charges Netherlands, Denmark and Bel-

posed 1984 budget approved by the percent of gross national product.

my's expected output and to carry oreases began to leak ont during the out President François Mitterlast few days, opposition politicians and leaders of the business

and said the country faced another gium were more heavily taxed.

agency primarily involved, the National Security Agency, which monitors worldwide communications, had no mechanism for quickly transferring intelligence informatioo to civilian aviation

They said that except in clear emergencies, senior officials with the authority to notify other agen-cies might not learn about intelligence information until hours after it was first collected in the field.

The officials declined to specify how the agency learned of the Sovi-

One specific bit of information collected by the United States, the officials said, showed that at one point a Soviet SA-2 surface-to-air missile unit on the Kamchatka Peninsula was ordered to track a target, which was identified by the Soviet Union as a U.S. RC-135 issance plane.

Little was made of the informa-tion, the officials said, because a check disclosed that the only RC-135 operating in the area that night was headed back to its base in the Alcutian Islands and had passed no closer than 50 miles (80 kilometers) to Soviet airspace.

■ Soviet Pilots Criticized

Soviet pilots failed to identify the Korean 747 as a civilian plane be-cause of their poor handling of interception techniques, General Goro Takeda, retired chairman of the Joint Staff Council of the Japanese Defense Agency said Wednes-day, Renters reported from Tokyo.

■ Moscow to Admit Athletes

The Soviet Embassy issued visas Wednesday for 28 South Korean athletes to participate in an international wrestling championship in the Soviet Union on Sept. 22, United Press International reported from Tokyo, citing the Kyodo

Reagan Assails Moscow

Mr. Reagan renewed his rhetorical assault on Moscow on Wednesday, calling the Soviet government "a brutal regime" and saying the airliner incident should reinforce the commitment of the United States and its allies to a strong They had no way of knowing at defense, Reuters reported from Washington.

"We cannot permit such a re-gime to militarily dominate this planet," Mr. Reagan said in remarks to Hispanic, labor and religions editors who were at the White House for general briefings. "This incident should reaffirm our commitment and that of our allies to

security payments. This compares

with about 31 percent in the United

Only Sweden, Norway, the

This year, total tax revenues

France are expected to reach 45

In 1984, officials say, it will proba-

As details of the new tax in

community protested that the So-

cialists were penalizing the most

productive sections of the commu-

nity on whom hopes of economic

is a surcharge next year on taxpayers who owe more than 20,000

total tax due for those paying be-tween 20,000 francs and 30,000

francs, rising to 8 percent for those

In addition, the "exceptional" 1-percent surcharge applied to all in-come-tax bills this year will be

maintaned in 1984. Social security

charges are also going up next year.

Inheritance taxes are being in-creased and certain income tax de-

On the other hand, the Socialists

agreed to exempt "work tools" from their new wealth tax on for-

tunes of more than 3.4 million

ied on privately owned shops, busi-

community. Art, forests and stocks

The new ruling effectively means

ductions will be lowered.

most heavily taxed country in the that the wealth tax will not be lev-

according to the the Organization nesses and industry and represents for Economic Cooperation and De-

velopment. The government takes community. Art, forests and stocks of wine have already been exempt-

francs (\$2,500) in income tax.

The draft budget's main feature

hly be about 46 percent.

recovery rest.

paying more.

States and 37 percent in West Ger-

WORLD BRIEFS

Deputy Says He Is Acting for Begin

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Deputy Prime Minister David Levy said Wednesday he was acting as the prime minister of Israel in place of Menachem Begin, who is ill and about to leave office.

"The prime minister does not feel well, that is not a secret," said Mr. Levy, 45, who unsuccessfully challenged Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir to be the ruling coalition's choice to succeed Mr. Begin.

Mr. Levy said authority was transferred to him to act as prime minister under Israeli law. The law states that when a prime minister is unable to fulfill his duties or is outside the country, the deputy prime minister fills

Mr. Begin, 70, announced Aug. 28 that he intended to resign, but illness apparently has prevented him from going to President Chaim Herzog with his letter of resignation.

Mr. Begin has not left his home in a week. Earlier Wednesday, his spokesman, Uri Porat, said Mr. Begin was exhausted but was feeling better and could emerge from sechasion by the end of the week.

McNamara Calls Nuclear Arms Useless

WASHINGTON (WP) - Robert S. McNamara, a former U.S. secretary of defense, said in an article published Wednesday that nuclear weapons "serve no military purpose whatsoever" and should not be an element of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's defense.

He said he had told Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B.

Johnson that nuclear arms were "totally useless" and that both had agreed never to initiate their use. "I know of nobody that knows how to limit a nuclear war once it starts," he said in an article in Poreign Affairs. At a news conference at the Arms Control Association, Mr. Mc-Namara said the United States should not launch nuclear weapons in response to a nuclear attack until the motives and extent of the enemy's

Director Says Soviet Threatened Him

BOLOGNA (AP) — Yuri Lyubi-mov, Moscow's top director of exerimental theater, arrived here from London on Wednesday and said he was waiting to hear from Moscow about the future of his

Mr. Lyubimov, 65, here to direct a play, confirmed he had not asked for asylum in Britain. In an interview aired Tuesday by the British Broadcasting Corp., he said he had been threatened by an official of the Soviet Embassy who was angered by his criticism of Kremin interference in the arts. He told Italian reporters, "I

made precise requests to authorities of my country" and "I am wait-

ing for their response."
In the BBC interview he said he had told Soviet authorities that if



he was not allowed to stage plays the way he wanted, "too bad - I won't

U.S. Ambassador to Britain to Resign LONDON (AP) - U.S. Ambassador John J. Louis Jr., a millionaire businessman and fund-raiser for the Republican Party, announced Wednesday that he would leave the post this fall.

Mr. Louis, who had served for two and a half years, said in a statement that he would return to business, civic education and charitable work in the United States. He did not say who would succeed him, but embassy sources said Charles H. Price, the ambassador to Belgium, had been

chosen by President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Louis's announcement followed a report by a Daily Mail gossip columnist, Nigel Dempster, that he was being replaced as ambassador because he had been so "lacking in impact" that he had been dubbed "tic.

Spain Dismisses High-Ranking Officer:

MADRID (Renters) — The Spanish government dismissed a highranking general Wednesday after he had urged pardons for officers jailed
for their part in a 1981 coup attempt.

Eduardo Sotillos, a government spokesman, said the weekly cabinetmeeting decided to replace Lieutenant General Fernando Soteras, com-

mander of the northwestern seventh military region. General Soteras, 63, had been quoted in the weekly Interviu as saying that the coup plotters were gentlemen with patriotic motives. "Most of the army would be very. pleased to see those comrades released," he said. tional product in taxes and social Mr. Sotillos said those "unauthorized remarks" were the reason for the

general's dismissal. General Soteras was the latest and most senior officer to join a campaign started in June by the extreme rightist newspaper El Alcazar. Seven officers have been sanctioned for writing letters supporting clemency for the plotters. Twenty-nine military officers were jailed for the

Jackson Apologizes for Citing Queen AMSTERDAM (AP) — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson apologized Wednesday for "any error of judgment or interpretation" in having disclosed what he said were Queen Beatrix's personal thoughts on

coup attempt, when parliament was stormed by troops.

NATO's planned missile deployment. In a Tuesday interview with The Associated Press, the American civil rights leader said the Dutch queen had told him during a private audience

that "she wanted Geneva [arms control negotiations] either to succeed or [the deployment] to be delayed." Mr. Jackson's comments touched off political commotion in Dutch government circles and were denied by a government spokesman.

The queen's comments as related by Mr. Jackson ran counter to Dutch government policy on the cruise and Pershing-2 missiles, as well as the Dutch Constitution, which bars public policy pronouncements by the

The surcharge is 5 percent of the Bush Praises Algeria's Nonalignment ALGIERS (AP) - U.S. Vice President George Bush praised Algeria's policy of nonalignment Wednesday but took a hard line on Communist influence in the developing world.

The new surcharge, which is only "Many governments that call themselves nonaligned are remarkably myopic in recognizing what Communism does to human rights wherever it takes hold," Mr. Bush said in a speech to 100 high-ranking Algerian expected to affect the top 10 percent of income-tax payers, replaces officials. The message apparently was meant for the three East-bloc countries — Yugoslavia, Hungary and Romania — that Mr. Bush will. this year's milder 7-percent surcharge, levied on that portion of a taxpayers' bill that exceeds 28,000

visit after Tunisia, the next and last stop on his tour of North Africa.

Apparently referring to frequent Third World criticism of U.S. policy,

Mr. Bush pointed ont that "objectivity and balance require equal care in y observing the faults of the East."

Belgian Civil Servants Plan Walkout BRUSSELS (AP) - Belgium's 900,000 civil servants plan to strike

Thursday and Friday in protest against a government austerity plan that could cut their incomes by more than 8 billion Belgian francs (\$148 million) next year. On Wednesday, the powerful Christian and Socialist unions ordered the general strike in all public services.

million) next year. On Wednesday, the powerful class and unions ordered the general strike in all public services.

The strike has grown out of a social protest that began last Friday when railroad workers in two southern urban centers walked out. The protest took the center-right government and trade unions by surprise. Other rail workers and public agents throughout the country have joined in. Urban transport, post and telephone workers joined in, disrupting communications and economic life in Belgium, and some schools closed.

The prime minister, Wilfried Martens, is recovering from a heart operation, but other officials met with trade union leaders to discuss the government's new austerity plan. Representatives of the civil servants did not appear for the meeting and the government asked to meet them on Friday.



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United, Citing Life Rafts, Restricts Flights of 747s United Press Inter-

CHICAGO - United Airlines is barring Boeing 747s from flying over water because of problems discovered with emergency life, rafts, the airlines said Wednesday. "The rafts did not remain inflat-

ed over an extended period of time," said James J. Hartigan, air line president. "As a result we made a decision to withhold the 747s from over-water flying."

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BRIEFS

Acting for Bend Prime Minister of Israel in the seal that is not well, that is not a secret well, that is not a secret well that is not a secret well secto succeed Mr. Begin seried to him to act as prime when a prime minister is and marry, the deputy prime minister.

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S. McNamara, a former life published Wednesday the se whatsoever" and should us ty Organization's defense ity Organization's defense ity Organization's defense ity Organization's defense ity I be in the interest in the int e said in an article in Forest Arms Control Association he motives and extent of the

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Sourcently stating that they have attended within the past seven days.

Four out of 10 adults surveyed said they had participated in one or more in a list of 10 activities such as Bible study, special prayer groups, evangelism, and speaking in tongues. barring activities with the control of the control

Bible study attracted the largest proportion — 26 percent, or one out of every four Americans. That figure is up from 19 percent in

1983 EW JERSEY

Senator John Glenn speaks to the delegates at the New Jersey Democratic convention.

Glenn Tops Field in New Jersey Straw Poll

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey - Senator John Glenn of Ohio has won New Jersey's non-binding Democratic straw poll, defeating former Vice Pres-ident Walter F. Mondale and the rest of the Democratic field in a contest largely ignored by the

Mr. Glenn, benefiting from a personal appearance at the state Democratic convention Tuesday morning, gave his presidential campaign a boost by winning 432, or 38 percent, of the 1,125 votes cast. Mr. Mondale, who chose not to contest the

straw vote, received 317, or 28 percent.

The "moonunitted" line on the ballot drew 294 votes, or 26 percent, after some delegates mounted a campaign to send a message that they were not impressed with any of the announced candidates. Among other announced candidates, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado received 41, or 4 percent; Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, who

made a last-minute appearance at the convention

Tuesday morning, got 26 votes, or 2 percent; and Senator Alan Cranston of California received 12 votes, or 1 percent. The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, who has not announced his candidacy, polled 67 votes, or 6 percent

The United States should stop trying to be evenhanded in the Middle East and give Israel its unequivocal support, Mr. Glenn said Tuesday, The

New York Times reported. He added that the United States should be prepared to move its embassy in Israel to Jerusa-

lem when the time is right. Mr. Glenn, in an address to the Foreign Policy Association at the New York Hilton, also said that the Reagan administration should end "the ridiculous fiction that American troops are not engaged in hostilities" in Lebanon and formally notify Congress as required under the War Powers Act, something Mr. Reagan has been resisting.

The report left it to state and

local governments, however, to

ogy, including computer science.

find the revenues.

course offerings

Study Calls for 'Exemplary' Schools In U.S., Specializing in Math, Science

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — A panel appointed by the National Science: Board has urged the creation of a network of "exemplary" schools specializing in mathematics and

The report by the Commission on Precollege Education in Mathematics, Science and Technology said Tuesday that "sweeping and dramatic changes" are essential for upgrading mathematics and science education in public schools. It schools, 1,000 at the elementary ing first grade this fall was comschools, 1,000 at the elementary ing first grade this fall was comlevel and 1,000 at the secondary plete high school.

Children in the United States, on retraining elementary school teachers and finding enough seccalled for the creation of special

dren earlier for mathematics and science, expanding high school enrollments in the two subjects, re-

U.S. Agency Aide Allegedly Ignored Pesticide Threat

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The chairthan of a House panel has charged that the director of the Occupation-al Safety and Health Administration ignored his staff's advice in declining to take emergency action to protect workers from the pesti-

ide ethylene dibromide. The pesticide has been described by eccentists as a potent cancercausing agent in test animals. More than 100,000 U.S. workers are exposed to the pesticide, according to Representative George Miller, 2 California Democrat who is chairman of the Labor Standards Sub-

ittee of the House Education Thorne G. Auchter, assistant secretary of occupational safety and health, whose agency regulates health and safety in the workplace, told the panel Tuesday that he had rejected a petition to set an emergency standard to protect workers from ethylene dibromide, or EDB, because there was insufficient evidence that workers were being dan-

gerously exposed: But Mr. Miller produced a memorandum from Frank A. White, the agency's solicitor, that explained in detail how an emergency standard to control the pesticide could be

justified in a court of law.

training current teachers, altering try say that a major problem in the reward system to retain and trying to attract qualified matheattract good teachers, restructuring matics and science teachers, whose the content of courses and raising starting salaries average \$13,000, achievement standards.

The nation that dramatically with salaries in business and indusand boldly led the world into the try.

The commission recommended age of technology is failing to provide its own children with the intellectual tools needed for the 21st warding excellence and by recog-century," said the report, which is nizing mathematics and science as entitled "Educating Americans for fields in which higher salaries are the 21st Century." It urged that needed to compete for personnel. changes be made immediately so that achievement in the United States "is the best in the world by 1995," the year that students enter-

Proposed changes also involve take three years of science and ondary school teachers to increase mathematics than students in Ja pan, West Germany and the Soviet Union.

three years, \$680 million annually for the next two years and \$331 million each year thereafter. The largest portion of the aid, \$829 million over three years, would cover 65 percent of the start-up costs for the exemplary schools.

The prospect for such viewed as problematic in light of to reduce U.S. allocations for edu-

The commission of 20 persons was established in April 1982 by the National Science Board, the body appointed by the president to set policies for the National Science Foundation. The board is to receive the report at its meeting Thursday and then send it on to the White House.

A primary emphasis in the report is on improving the quality of the teaching. It stated:

"Unfortunately, we currently have severe shortages of qualified mathematics, science and technology teachers throughout the nation, and many of today's teachers in these fields badly need retraining."

The report proposes that the states, assisted by the National Science Foundation, develop programs to improve the science and mathematics background of existing teachers, an activity the agency undertook until it was abandoned in recent years for fiscal reasons. School officials across the coun-

Fire at Bangkok IBM Office The Associated Press

BANGKOK - Fire swept four The congressman said that at floors of the International Business least 108,000 workers were exposed Machines Corp. building here to EDB, a colorless substance used in pesticides to fundigate certain mated \$13 million in damage to types of fruit, vegetables and grain computer equipment, police and to prevent the spread of insects. company officials said.

Americans Showing More Interest In Religious Matters, Survey Shows

WASHINGTON - A new poll reflects what the poll-taker George Gallup Jr. describes as "a rising tide of interest and involvement in religion among all levels of U.S. society."

The telephone sampling of 1,029 adults, conducted in the last week of July, indicated that six out of 10 Americans said they were more interested in religious matters than they were five years ago. - At the same time, Mr. Gallup said that only about 12 percent of the population could be classified as "highly committed" to their religious faith. The percentage of people who attend church or synagogue has remained relatively static since the end of the 1960s, with 41.5 percent

1978, Mr. Gallup said. According to the study, more than one third of Americans say their religious beliefs influence their political views to a greater extent than was the case five years ago, but 27 percent said eligion's raffuence on their politics has decreased.

U.S. Police Try to Reduce Fear of Urban Crime

Authorities Use 'Scarecrow Effect' to Improve Poor Reputations of Neighborhoods

By Howard Kurtz Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON - When Captain Pete Sarna of the Oakland, California, police department looked around his downtown business district two years ago, he saw "a lot of flophouses, a lot of panhandlers, a lot of addicts, a lot of prostitules" - in short, an urban landscape guaranteed to scare

away potential new businesses. But in an unusual experiment the police, city officials and Oakland developers are working together to reduce the fear of crime, partly by crasing the signs of decay that reinforce the impression of a dangerous and undesirable neigh-

Apparently impressed with the results of Oakland's efforts, the U.S. Justice Department's National Institute of Justice is spending more than \$2 million on similar projects in Houston and Newark, New Jersey, to determine whether the concept will work elsewhere.

Although Oakland put more popolicemen and are not attempting to reduce what officials call "hard" crime. Instead, said James K. Stewthey are aimed at public perceptions that are not justified by crime

they see robberies in progress or autos being stolen," said Mr. Stewart, a former chief of detectives in Oakland, "It's because they see graffiti, broken windows, panhandlers, overt prostitution, loitering and gambling on street corners, adding, "You can't maintain a business if no one will come to your part of town."

But critics say a better solution would be to reduce break-ins and

We've taken a fair amount of heat on this from people who say it sounds like PR," said Lawrence W. Sherman of the Police Foundation. which is running the Justice Department project. "The accusation is that we're Dr. Feelgood, that we're telling people they shouldn't be afraid of crime when crime is a has been the difficulty of vying terrible problem."

Captain Sama said he faced the same difficulties when Oakland developers complained that downtown workers, especially women, were being hassled on the street by beggars and teen-agers. Local businesses agreed to contribute \$400,000 a year, which belped Captain Sama increase the number of officers on foot patrol from 12 to

U.S. Still Studying Rule On Seat Belts, Air Bags United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Reagan The report called for an hour of administration will move with "all mathematics and 30 minutes of sci-deliberate speed" to determine The U.S. government is asked to ence each day in elementary whether to require air bags or autopay \$956 million in each of the first schools. In high school, every sumatic seat belts in new automoschools. In high school, every student would be expected to enroll in biles, according to Diane Steed, three years of mathematics, includdeputy administrator of the Naing algebra and geometry, and three years of science and technoltional Highway Traffic Safety Ad-

The administration has tried to Among students graduating revoke the Carter administration's from high school now, 84 percent requirement that cars be equipped do not take physics, 65 percent do with air bags or automatic seat not take chemistry, 62 percent do belts. The Supreme Court ruled in President Ronald Reagan's efforts not take calculus and 48 percent do June that the government's action not take geometry, according to the National Science Foundation. in seeking to repeal the rule was

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mounted patrol. downtown burglaries and assaults have declined by as much as 30 percent prostitules are plying their trade elsewhere and several hotels that housed mostly welfare recipients have shut down. The streets are cleaner, broken windows have been repaired and there are fewer panhandlers on the street.

"You get an immediate deterrent impact - 1 call it the scarecrow effort," Captain Sarna said, "The cop is out there questioning people, talking to teen-agers, solving problems, getting street people into a facility. It's reassuring, people love to see cops."

Captain Sama has encouraged commuters to report street incidents on index cards distributed to tocal offices, and he has ureed architcess to design buildings without obstructed entrances and alleys, which are often used by muggers.

"We were faced with more of a perception problem than a crime lice officers on the street, the feder-al experiments do not involve more president of Bramalea Ltd., an Oakland developer that is a major contributor to the police patrols. "We just signed IBM to a major art, director of the justice institute, lease, and they wouldn't have come if we didn't have this program in

In both Newark and Houston. "People don't decide that some- certain city services will be concenplace is a high-crime area because trated in four neighborhoods and compared with a fifth area that will receive no special effort.

The Newark police plan to set up

A New Look For U.S. Army: Dress Earrings

WASHINGTON - The U.S. Army, responding to the demands of its women, has decided that they may wear earrings in uniform.

But the earrings must be conservative — spherical, no larger than a quarter of an inch in diameter and made of gold, silver or pearls. In addition, the army said, they "must fit snugly against the ear."

The earrings can be worn only with the dress or service green uniforms, meaning that none of the army's 75,000 women can wear them with combat

The decision brings the army into line with the navy and air force, whose women have been allowed to wear similar jewelry for several years.

30 and buy horses for a small storefront offices, hand out newsletters and go door-to-door in resi-Since then, Captain Sarna said. dential neighborhoods in an effort to improve community relations. Despite budget cutbacks, the may-or's office has asked other city

agencies to focus attention on the target areas. The courts have agreed to sen-tence some juvenile delinquents to clean up vacant lots in their neighborhoods, rather than placing the

vouths on probation. The schools corners. Even the sanilation de telephone contacts, mailings and partment plans to pitch in. partment plans to pitch in.

Police Foundation official working dows will be repaired, dirty streets will be cleaned up and abandoned buildings will be torn down."

Small foot patrols are not feasiwill keep recreation centers open at ble in a sprawling city like Housnight to reduce loitering on street ten, so the police there will rely on

"We're intensifying the delivery . Mr. Pate said the Justice Departof city services," said Tony Pate, a ment is not paying for direct services because it wanted to avoid in Newark, "so that broken win- criticism "that a program might succeed purely because the federal government was providing a massive infusion of funds.

From Darwin to Wagga Wagga.



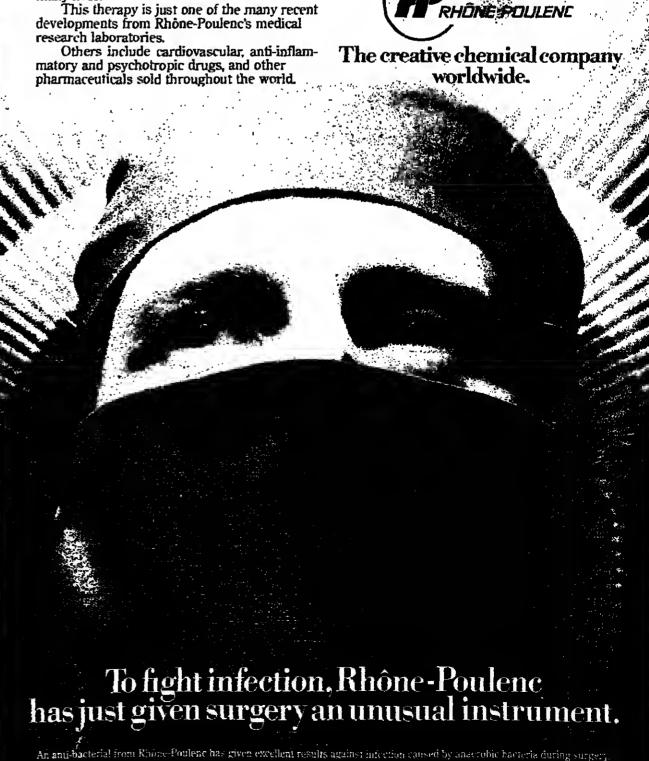
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Chad Proudly Defends Remote Desert Crossroad

Stand at Oum Chalouba Signals Determination to Continue Fighting Rebels.

By Clifford D. May New York Times Serv

OUM CHALOUBA, Chad This remote desert crossroad does not look like a prize worthy of the worry of diplomats in Paris and Washington or the lives of soldiers from a half dozen countries.

There is very little here - an old adobe fortress, built by the French in colonial times, now abandoned and crumbling; two whitewashed buildings marked with red crosses, also abandoned, and the carcasses of several vehicles, rusting in the relentless heat of the sub-Saharan

Nearby, there is the merest hint of green grass, some stunted trees and thorny bushes, the mud-brick and straw huts of a few nomadic goatherds and two pale stones marking the unpaved routes to the northern Chadian settlements of Fada and Faya-Largeau.
Yet this desolate landscape has

become the focus of the conflict in Chad, the one place where, in re-cent days, the forces of President Hissene Habre have continued to fight the Libyan-supported rebel troops of former President Goukouni Oueddei.

Scattered about are remnants of those clashes - bodies decomposing in the dust, charred weapons and overturned jeeps, and every so often a pair of boots standing by

"Many of the soldiers here are not used to wearing boots," said Idriss Deby, 28, the head of Chad's armed forces. "So if they think they will have to run, they take the boots off and leave them behind."

Chad is a divided country. The northern region, from the Libyan border to Faya-Largeau and Fada, is under the control of Mr. Goukouni, who himself appears to be under the control of Colonel Moamer Qadhafi of Libya. The southern section of Chad, from Salal in the west to Arada in

Freneb military bases formally known as the "perimeter of security," but more often referred to as rance's "red line." The French have advised the Chadian government to pull its forces back behind Arada. The

the east, is protected by a chain of

government has refused. "Chad is Chad," said Ibrahim Mahamat Itno, 30, a senior military commander in the region. "We're not giving up any of it. We don't want a partition, we don't accept the idea that Qadhafi should keep youth and power. what he has taken through invasion and aggression."

That the government defends but oot necessarily of pleasure.
"We invited the French here to help us recover the land lost to the

Libyans," Mr. Itno said. "But so far they have shown no willingness to do that." Instead, the French continue to insist that they have come to Chad only to assist and train the Chadian

Army and, if need be, to defend In other words, the French troops in Chad do not plan to go into combat as long as the forces equipped and guided by Colonel Qadhafi do not try to move beyond territory taken before Aug. 11.

when French troops arrived. At Oum Chalouba, the rebels can still assault the government's forces without provoking the French, and Mr. Habré, who on his own does not have the strength to drive the enemy out, can still demonstrate that he bas not given up

and accepted the status quo. Recently, the government allowed five reporters to travel in



A government soldier killed in combat near Oum Chalouba on Sept. 6 lies in the sand.

ing Mr. Habré'a banner near Ou

Chalouba are composed of hard

men, fighters accustomed to sleep-

eating rice and wild gazelle from a

communal bowl swarming with

flies. Some of these fighters are no

more than 12 years old. There is

little arrogance about them.

who was in control and judge for themselves the ferocity of the com-

Northeastern Chad is one seg-ment in a little changed and little known bridge between the Arab and African worlds. Women ing on carpets in the sand, sipping wrapped in colorful cotton dresses water poured from a goatskin and walk through the narrow, walled streets of villages carrying on their heads clay jugs filled with water. The one anachronistic element in

this otherwise ancient and tranquil picture is the presence of the French and Chadian soldiers, with their weapons and sophisticated

Cargo planes roar into Biltine automatic weapons, charge back and Arada daily, bringing with and forth across the wasteland, firthem not only guns and bullets but ing at each other often, hitting each also soft drinks, and refrigerators to keep the soft drinks cool, and

generators to make the refrigerators work, and fuel to keep the Most of these goods are for young French recruits with red

And how can people say we are only fighting rebels here?" he says. "We are fighting Qadhafi and Qafaces, short-cropped hair and the

arrogance that often accompanies

other now and then.

they call that a minor skirmish?"

Beyond the last French armored weapons, Libyan equipment, I vehicles at Arada, there is a sudden an prisoners. We have proof." In fact, no Libyan prisoners change of mood. The patrols carry-

could be presented for questioning; and a senior Chadian official said privately that the Libyans were clever and rarely risked their own soldiers on the front lines.

was evidently captured Libyan military hardware was at Kalait. There were trucks and armored vehicles with markings in Arabic, Soviet-Desert warfare here does not made cannons and dozens of boxes much resemble Rommel's assault of ammunition, some labeled: Tractor parts. Tripoli."

on Tobruk. Instead, the opponents, "If this were just a Chadian Land-Rovers mounted with problem, a fight among ourselves," Mr. Itno said, "we wouldn't ever ing at each other often, hitting each ask the French for help."

"The French colonized us," "Some days we spent 11 hours in said. "They drew our frontiers and now we need them to guarantee the integrity of those frontiers against a battle," Mr. Itno said, "How can foreign invader. Chadians died to help de Gaulle liberate France from Hitler. Why should some Frenchmen not die to help us liber-Mr. Deby, the head of the armed ate our country from Qadhafi? forces, says: "We have Libyan Why not? What's the problem?"

That the government defends Oum Chalcouba is a source of pride, but oot necessarily of pleasure. Mugabe's Austerity Program Seeks To Spread Burden Across Society

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service HARARE, Zimbabwe - Prime

Major social welfare programs have been cut by one-third, an incut by two-thirds, causing immediate increases of 14 percent to 50 percent on many basic foodstuffs. It is an ambitious strategy that

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ness covering Europe, the Middle East and Africe.

menufacturing and export salea.

To succeed in this challenge, you will need:

ence in negotiations is necessary;

travel extensively in Eastern Europe;

seeks to spread the economic burden among all segments of society appeals for more U.S. government the Our Chalouba region to see his visit this week to Washington.

At the same time, the new stratecome tax has been imposed on pre-viously exempt wage carners near the base of the government's supviously exempt wage earners near the base of the government's sup-the bottom of the salary scale, and port — the growing black urban government subsidies have been middle class that faces higher prices and taxes as well as a government-imposed wage freeze, and the poor, whose expectations since inincomes.

The man behind the policy, Berand one that Mr. Mugabe, a Marx-ist, is undoubtedly stressing as he hard-nosed finance minister, insists that the government has not altered aid and private investment during its goals of socialism and economic

The austerity program already has won grudging applause from most of the predominantly white Industries, sees Zimbabwe's ecobusiness community, which has lis- nomic conflict as not between Minister Robert Mugabe is admin-tened with alarm to the govern-black and white as much as beistering beavy austerity measures to ment's socialist rhetoric in the three tween the growing black urban cure Zimbahwe's seriously ailing years since the black majority came middle class and its poorer rural to power. hard-pressed to satisfy both -... higher food prices, for example, put more money in farmers' pockets but hit urban dwellers hard.

would be enough for everyone. With the coming of black rule and the end of international sanctions, poor, whose expectations since independence have far exceeded their

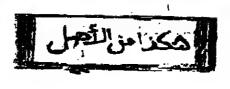
Zimbabwe's economy took off, recording phenomenal growth rates, ording phenomenal growth distribution of 15 percent in 1980 and 13 percent in 1981... Spurred by that growth, the govspurred by that grown, ambitious enument undertook an ambitious program of reconstruction, including an enormous resettlement plant to provide arable farmland for peasants and the purchase of sever-al major companies formerly in priing an enormous resettlement plan

have been wiped out.
To set things right, Mr. Chidzero
has cut government spending out
new housing by two-thirds, on land

the International Monetary Fund behind many of the ansterity measures. The fund agreed last March to provide up to \$350 million is loans under conditions that have never been publicly released.

In Dublin, Sean Whelan, a pokesman for the Irish Foreign Affairs Ministry, said Wing Comissued an Irish passport while in detention, would be released.

58 Taiwanese Feared Dead



Sec.

A 22 2 2 2

2

For a while, it looked as if there

But economie emphoria died abruptly last year, when the world recession and punishing drought combined to slash the growth rate to 2 percent

Manufacturing has declined by more than 2 percent the country's balance of payments deficit leaped to \$550 million, the government has been forced to borrow \$440 million abroad, and the 40,000 new. jobs created since independence have been wiped out.

resettlement by half, and on new construction by 40 percent. He also slashed government food subsidies by two-thirds. The cuts are even more drastic when adjusted for Zimbabwe's 17-percent inflation." Some observers see the hand of

■ Officer to Be Freed The third of six detained air

force officers was to be freed and deported Wednesday night, a day after Mr. Robert Mugabe met President Ronald Reagan and discassed, among other things, the The Associated Press reported from Harare.

Wednesday.

TAIPEI - At least 58 Taiwan

ese fishermen are missing and feared dead after 10 boats capsized in the South China Sea during typhoon last week, some of the fleet's 86 survivors said Wednerday. The survivors were brought back to Taiwan on Wednesday.

weapons, Libyan equipment an prisoners. We have por in fact, no Libyan accould be presented for me and a senior Chadian diagraphy privately that the library and a senior graphy richal account of the country o clever and rarely risked to soldiers on the front line. But an impressive cate

was evidently captured line itary hardware was at Kan were trucks and around with markings in Anhel made cannons and domests of ammunition. some "Tractor parts, Tripoh" "If this were just 1 & problem, a fight among one Mr. Ino said, we will ask the French for beh "The French colonials

said. "They dres our loss now we need them to prote integrity of those frommer foreign invader. Challent help de Gaulie libert h from Hitler. Why should Frenchmen not die wie er add are our county from (£ yan Why not? What's the public

Roger Ruddell, nomin industries. see Line semie conflict as to k black and white a main tween the growing blad hree muddle class and its por brethren. The government hard-present to sately higher food prices force orm sup-ban gher em-I the more mores in farms but hit urban duellerie For a while, it lookeds would be enough for With the coming of their the end of international Zimbabae's aconom at cording paraonenal par

adjusted or inflational 15 1980 and 13 percent Spurred by that great ernmen: undertook as program of reconstrate ING AN SEASONS RESULTED to provide trade into vate hands

But economic empire abruptly last year winds remain and punding combined to slash the to I percent. Manufacturing has the more than percent bed has been forced to bus have been wined out.
To set shapes night Me. resculament in half all construction in half all construction in half all a construction in hyperal and a standard government loads in the standard process of the standard pr

Some observers of the second brownsville, Texas, has been cited by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for not meeting U.S. standards for the control of dust and other air pollution. Such problems have been building for decades. The presidential agreement, the latest of many was proceed.

from Harden Scale Fores, which are to be worked out in During the loss later.

Spokesman for said See Walter Himt, an official in the Affairs pers Broom EPA's Office of International the

resider Peler property in the agreement of the agreement the insistence of the United States, not Mexico. "The Mexicans' priorities are not on the border" I priorities are not on the border." Monterrey and Guadalajara puts to shame anything you see on the

> Pollution travels both ways. In PEl Paso, for instance, the American

Says Military Is Corrupt

U.S. Plays Down Captain's Account Of Army's Killing of Project Worker

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Carrying two Guatemalan passports, a bundie of frayed papers that he says document corruption in the Guatemalan military and a small satchel of clothes, Captain Erwin Guerra. Morales deserted his army and his country the last week in June. He knew then only that his life

had been threatened by the military and that sanctuary was waiting with his relatives in the United States. Blocked by security agents from flying out of the Gustemals. City airport, Captain Guerra flew. across the border to Mexico on a private plane piloted by a friend and made his way to Miami by way of Mexico City.

Thus began an odyssey that has brought him into the middle of relations between the United States and Guatemala and focused attention on the chronic human rights

problems of Central America.
In an account confirmed by U.S.
officials, Captain Guerra has
charged that earlier this year the
Guatemalan Army murdered a
Guatemalan linguist working on a U.S. education project. He also said he was present at a meeting in April when Guatemala's defense minister, General Oscar Mejia Victores, told a group of junior officers that he would ensure that a second licatement purportedly involved in the killing would be acquitted.

General Mejia Victores, who became Guatemala's head of state in a coup last month, denied the charge in an interview and said an army unit had killed the linguist, whom the general described as a communist, when he tried to escape while being questioned.

For Reagan administration offi-cials, Captain Guerra's story is an unexpected and not entirely wel-come reminder that U.S. concern about human rights abuses often gives way to other foreign policy considerations. In this case, according to State Department officials, the administration quietly decided several months ago that it could not let U.S. anger over the killing poison relations between ngton and Guatemala City. Wash

As a result, the State Department has displayed none of the enthusiasm it often shows for a defector who has a message that the U.S. government wants the public to hear. Earlier this year, State De-partment officials made a defector from Nicaragua available to some reporters to talk about the operations of the Sandinist intelligence service. No one from the State Department has called Captain Guerra since an article on the killing, based partly on his account, was published Sunday in The New

Captain Guerra, 33, is a 16-year veteran of the Guatemalan Army. He says his objection to the killing of the linguist, Patricio Ortiz Mal-donado, has nothing to do with the death itself, but stems from his anger that the Guatemalan Army seemed willing to make a junjo officer the scapegoat for carrying out orders from his superiors.

His knowledge of details of the killing, acquired when he was sta-tioned in the area where it took place, was not the main reason he felt threatened. He says he was interrogated and threatened by army cause he has evidence that military leaders diverted millions of dollars

Nowhere, though, is the intract-

ability of the problem clearer than here in El Paso, a growing city of

more than 425,000 opposite Juarez. a city of about 1 million people.

cans from the interior seeking eco nomic opportunity. The cities lie

astride a pass between the Juarez and Franklin mountains. As in Los

Angeles, temperature inversions trap bad air, particularly in the

Under the U.S. Clean Air Act of

1977, the EPA threatened El Paso

because it had not met federal stan-

dards for carbon monoxide, ozone,

dling of the pollution problem typi-fies the inability of officials in

Washington and Mexico City to

"We sometimes feel that federal

agencies refuse to acknowledge that we have a city twice our size just across the border," said Raul Munuz, El Paso's chief of environ-

mental and community health ser-vices. "It is unfair to ask the people

of El Paso to pay the price when we cannot control it all."

Jack De Vita, chief of air programs at the EPA's regional office

in Dallas, agreed, but said, "Not all the blame lies with the Mexicans;

there are more things El Paso can do." He said more could be done to check U.S. vehicles for improper

tuning and for tampering with emission controls. Many Ameri-

cans cross the border to buy low-quality leaded gasoline, only 60 cents a gallon, that ruins catalytic

Under Mr. de la Madrid, a reor-ganized Mexican environmental

agency recently sent a new official, Ross M. Salas, to Juárez. She met

with the board two weeks ago. But

officials say basic bureaucratic

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problems remain.

on the border.

At U.S.-Mexican Border, Pollution Doesn't Stop Smelting and Refining Co. copper plant is believed to have been a

By Robert Reinhold

New York Times Service major source of lead contamination EL PASO, Texas -- For much of in both Mexican and American last week, a large cement factory just across the Mexican border in children. The company has agreed to a \$90-million cleanup plan. And Cindad Juacez was filling the air with almost 60 tons of dest polluhigh levels of carbon monoxide pollntion are attributed to lengthy tion a day. And as happens often, automobile idling at jammed U.S. much of it drifted over this U.S. border control stations, which, city, which has one of the worst air state and ciry officials complain, are beyond their control. pollution problems in the United

Hundreds of miles to the west, sewage drifts from Tijuana, Mexi-co, to California, creating sanitation problems for San Diego. The situations in these two re-

oify problems for U.S. at ies all along the 1,900-wile (3,000kilometer) border from the lower Rio Grande valley to the Pacific coast. These cities are under pressure to clean up pollution, but the source is not entirely within their

Such problems led President Ronald Reagan and President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado of Mexico to sign an agreement last month establishing a "basis for cooperation" between the the United States suspended particulates and lead. Local officials here feel the hanand Mexico to protect the environment along the border. An interna-tional conference on the problems was held this week at the University of California, Los Angeles, at-tended by scientists and officials grasp the complex realities of life

from both countries. In the case of El Paso, cement dust pollution from Ciudad Juárez comes when the Cementos de Chihuahna plant's advanced emission controls are shut down by maintenance problems or by frequent power failures. It drifts over the border to Texas.

"The cross-border problems of water, air and pesticide pollution have become all the more urgent in recent months because the Mexican government has given priority to reviving the country's collapsed conomy, leaving it with little abili-ty to combat pollution.

Some U.S. border cities have been extending help to their Mexi-can neighbors. San Diego, for example, treats 13 million gallons (49 million liters) of sewage a day from Timana. Even with that help, nine million gallons of sewage is flushed

untreated into the ocean daily, Similar sewage problems affect Arizona border towns like Nogales. he the hirds when the Arizona border towns like Nogales.

agreement, the latest of many, was

Officer to Be Free greeted with some conscience. greeted with some cynicism in El Paso. Agreements over the years force Weineds have produced "decorous meetings and vague press releases" but little weineds and vague press releases but little die, in the words of Howard G.

Applepate of the University of Texideal Regards as at H Paso. He is an anthority on garden in the camping border pollution.

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The Associated press The agreement comments and the remainder by and the target of the University of Texideal Regards and the press of the University of Texideal Regards and the remainder of the University of Texideal Regards and t



WAVE OF STRIKES - Argentine teachers, seeking a salary increase, demonstrate outside the presidential palace in Buenos Aires. The teachers organized a nationwide one-day strike Tuesday to protest falling income, the result of the country's high inflation rate. Law clerks, tax inspectors and police have also organized slowdowns or strikes.

repossessed from other officials who had bought them with high-

his interrogation he hid with rela- litical asylum.

of government money into private tives for a week before fleeing. When he reached Miami in July, joined him in the United States last

Specifically, he says, some of those officers, after ordering him to investigate corruption on a high-investigate corruption project, took posbe said, he was told by a friend who month, returned to Guaternala last relative for two days, Captain Guerra flew to another U.S. city,

where he is now living with relastepped onto Guatemalan soil."

the officials in the military would Captain Guerra said that after tives. Last week he applied for po- surely have me killed as soon as I

had been uncomfortable having to depend on his relatives for housing. food and financial assistance. "I can never return to Guatema-Captain Guerra said, "because

His wife and three children, who

4 U.S. Groups to File Suit Over Plan To Release an Altered-Gene Microbe

By Philip J. Hiles Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - The government has approved the first release of a gene-engineered microbe into the environment, but four organizations are expected to file a lawsuit to halt the experiment.

A board of the National Insti-tutes of Health has approved field tests of a bacterium containing a gene that has been altered so that it prevents the formation of frost crystals on plants at temperatures as low as minus 5 centigrade (23 Fahrenheit).

Most frost damage occurs between minus 4 and minus 1 centigrade (25 and 30 Pahrenheit), so the new bacterium has an enormous commercial potential, researchers say. Agriculture Department officials said successful results could save millions of dollars in crops that would otherwise be lost to frost.

But the four organizations contend in their lawsuit that the experiment could be hazardous. In the worst case, the opponents speculate, the frost-preventing bacterium might rise into the upper atmosphere and disrupt the natural formation of ice crystals there, which could in turn affect the glob-

String the government are the Humane Society of the United States, the Environmental Task Force Inc., Environmental Action

nomic Trends.

introducing gene-engineered bacteria into the environment is much chestnut blight, the gypsy moth, Dutch elm disease, and starlings and house sparrows, both of which are agricultural pests."

They also contend that the National Institutes of Health board is unqualified to assess the environmental risk of such an experiment, because it has no ecologists or botanists and has failed to carry out an environmental assessment of the experiment's dangers.

The institutes offered no comment on the lawsuit Tuesday, but scientists familiar with the experiment said it would be hard to argue that it was risky, since very similar experiments with frost-stopping bacteria have already been carried out successfully and with no apparent risk. Those experiments altered the bacterium in similar ways, but by methods other than gene engineering, and so were beyond regulation by the institutes.

out by Steven Lindow of the University of California and partly

Inc., and the Foundation on Eco-funded by Advanced Genetic Sciences, a company in Berkeley, Cali-In the lawsuit, expected to be formia — was approved by the in-filed in U.S. District Court in stitutes under existing federal rules

Washington, the plaintiffs say that governing gene engineering work. introducing gene-engineered bactecently, Mr. Lindow had planned to like introducing a foreign plant spray a field of potatoes this month into the country. "Some of our with an altered version of the ex-most significant problems are of tremely common organism called that nature," the lawsuit said. Pseudomonas syringae. The natural "These include the kudzu weed, the organism lives on the outside of plants after they sprout, and it makes a chemical that encourages the formation of frost and ice at

only slightly below freezing. Mr. Lindow and his colleagues have identified the genes in the organism that trigger this quick-freezing action, and they have excised these genes from the bacterium. These neutered organisms are sprayed on the plants as soon as they emerge from the soil. Once the bacteria are in place, they take over the niche usually occupied by their frost-causing relations, crowding out any of the frost-causing variety before they can take hold.

Czechoslovak Flees to West

MUNICH - A 19-year-old Czechoslovak frontier guard who said he was fed up with conditions Germany, the Bavarian Border Po-

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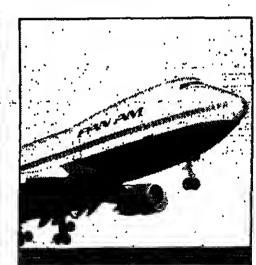
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Crisis in Lebanon

With American peacekeeping troops being killed in Lebanon and with that country threatening to break apart, the Reagan administration faces a severe crisis.

The crisis has several parts. Mr. Reagan is moving to fulfill what must be the first policy requirement as long as the Marines remain exposed: to ensure that they have the resources and orders to defend themselves adequately. Bot he seems to be under no illusion that anything faintly resembling a military solution is conceivable. His evident hope is that a show of readiness to employ force as necessary will help calm down the military situation and give diplomacy a bit more time to accomplish the main thrust of American policy, to try to save Lebanon as a unified state.

The Reagan administration has come to understand that it is not enough just to strengthen the Lebanese central government. That government has to be preserved as the single available instrument of Lebanese unity and sovereignty, but it must also be induced to share political power more fairly with the non-Christian, less privileged communities that

have, in Syria, a tough patron close at hand.

The Christian-dominated government of Amin Gemayel, shying from redistributing national political power, blames the latest violence primarily on international — Syrian, Palestinian, Iranian - intervention. On this basis it pleads for stronger U.S. support of its "infant army." The Reagan administration

takes stern note of the Syrian hand behind the Moslem and Druze militias currently challenging the Christian militias and the Lebanese army. However, making a crucial and necessary distinction, Mr. Reagan calls the battling a "civil war" that it is Beirut's responsibility to handle, militarily and politically.

Certainly it would have been better to start serious internal talks before the Druze overcame Christian Phalange fighters and bloodied the Lebanese army in the Chuf area just evacuated by Israel. But the premise of the diplomacy being conducted by American and Saudi envoys, among others, is that there is still some time. Israel, too, has a role: discreetly, to keep Syria from directly entering the fray.

Congress has been rightly concerned that American policy be prudent and that the War Powers Act be respected. On policy there is a substantial majority that either supports the president's measured approach or chooses not to take responsibility for hemming him in. That consensus seems to be permitting a mutually satisfactory War Powers formula to be worked out. No president likes Congress to inhibit his foreign policy. But if the peace-makers' best efforts fail, Mr. Reagan could yet

be glad he had congressional company.

If the worst happens and Lebanon slides toward dissolution, America will need a new policy. That will be the time to reconsider the U.S. role, including the role of the Marines.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Illegal Immigration

Hey, bud, you want some fake identifica-tion? It's not hard to find. In Texas one forger provided whole ID packets, including Social Security card and birth certificate, for \$75.

If that is all an illegal alien needs to stay in the United States, no wonder there are so many of them. Indeed, there is such a wave of false papers that some people now suggest surrendering to the illegal tide.

Sure, they say, Congress may finally be on the verge of passing the big Simpson-Mazzoli immigration reform bill that is meant to put the United States back in control of its borders. Bot with all the forgeries, the argument goes, it can't work, so what's the use?

It is an infuriating attitude, so defeatist as to be suspect. Tax evasioo is increasing as more and more cash changes hands in the underground economy. Does that mean the Internal Revenue Service should stop trying to enforce Title 26 of the U.S. Code? More people have been running red lights in New York City. Does that mean the police should stop giving out tickets? Of course not,

To suggest that the United States should surrender to illegal immigration suggests a defeatism motivated by special, selfish interest. On immigration there is plenty of that, ranging from growers who want cheap labor to Hispanic organizations that want easy entry.

If the United States is serious about controlling its borders, the Simpson-Mazzoli bill already passed overwhelmingly by the Senate - is an essential starting point. There is no measure before the new session of Congress that more deserves public attention or prompt enactment by the House of Representatives.

Syria, Gemayel, U.S. Marines

President Reagan's decision to authorize

Marine Corps commanders to summon aerial

and naval artillery support for the Lebanese

army if needed is an extension of the U.S.

military role. He apparently ruled in favor of his diplomats [and against the Pentagon] in the

belief that it was important at this point to give

Syria a clear warning that the United States

does oot intend to give up its peace mission in

Lebanon. He is also said to feel that failure to

meet President Gemayel's request would harm

U.S. interests in the Arab world by making the

United States look like an unreliable partner.

- Henri Pierre in Le Monde (Paris).

Begin with the contradictions enveloping

international peacekeeping forces in Beirut.

Add a bunch of other foreign troops intent on

anything but peacekeeping. Stir in legacies of vengeance and fratricide. Season the whole

mess with brave words from the Reagan ad-

ministration; dilute it with the administra-

tion's indistinct purposes. Bring the mixture to

Many of the troops in Beirut must wonder.

as other Americans do, whether the marines

serve any purpose by being there. We think

they do. Were they to pull out, the Lebanon

The only question arising from a partition of

Lebanon, which has now irrecoverably taken

- The Minneapolis Tribune.

cauldron would almost surely boil over.

a boil and you have the recipe for Lebanon.

If controlling the borders is so important, why doesn't the government enforce present laws? It tries. The Border Patrol is up to 2,800 agents, an increase of 20 percent in two years. But the task remains hopeless because what is on the books is more loophole than law.

Yes, it is illegal for undocumented individuals to enter the country and take jobs. But it is not illegal for an employer to hire them. So they keep flooding in, eager to take their chances as long as they can earn wages that are princely by comparison with wages at home in Mexico or elsewhere. Uotil Congress closes the loophole, what the United States displays at its borders is not a big stick but a big wink.

The Simpson-Mazzoli bill would not, by itself, create a big stick. It would be far stronger if it included a reasonable, built-in system of worker identification instead of leaving that to be dealt with in three years. But that is a perfectionist objection. Immigration is a subject torn by ideological contradictions and special interests. For the bill to have come this far has required repeated compromise.

Even if enacted, it could still be torpedoed. It could not work without sufficient enforcement funds and further steps, like an identification system. But unless it is passed, nothing constructive is imaginable.

Simpson-Mazzoli is not the best possible immigration reform, yet it remains a good bill and a necessary one. Now it is up to the House leadership to ensure that, after 19 months of debate, the measure does not falter oo the last lap. To permit the best to become the enemy of the good can only ensure victory for the worst.

Chuf, where no one is for long supreme?

tional brigade from far overseas. They have

clients in Lebanon. And since Israel has had

enough, and Syria is left as the only country

with both the will and the means to get its way,

a Syrian hegemony over Lebanon now looks

almost unavoidable, with the Maronites exact-

ing such terms — which oeed by no means be derisory, given their own power to disrupt

to support Lebanese efforts to put a fragment-

have barely been made.

-as the Syrians are willing to grant.

- The Guardian (London).

- The Los Angeles Times.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion place, is whether it is total or partial. Maroun-

istan, where the Maronites live, is a self-contained and bomogeneous entity, but what about the patchwork of communities [in] the Enemies though they are, Israel and Syria have a mutual interest in Lebanon thrust upon them, and one which they tacitly recognize. They have a closer interest than the multina-

In 1787 the framers of the Constitution devised a flexible formula regarding the pursuit of war. They designated the president to be com-mander in chief in order to assure civilian control over the military. but they vested the power to declare

War Powers: Invoke Them for Lebanon

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — An Ameri-can presence as part of the observed that the authority to un-multinational force in Lebanon is leash the "dog of war" had been absolutely vital to prevent the situation in that benighted land from degenerating into chaos. For that reason President Reagan ought to seek approval from Congress to

in the U.S. Marines there. Such a move would give legitimacy to the American role in the Mid-die East, thereby strengthening U.S. diplomatic efforts to find peace.

Mr. Reagan is reluctant to go to Capitol Hill, evidently because he stepped Congress when he interfears a noisy confrontation with legislators demanding that the marines be withdrawn before they suffer further casualties. But the available evidence suggests that Congress would underwrite a continuation of the American troop deployment in Lebthat they should be called upon under the War Powers Act of 1973 to authorize the deployments.

Under that act a president must obtain congressional endorsement to maintain U.S. forces in "hostilities" for more than 90 days. Mr. Reagan and his advisers are somehow persuaded that the president would be shackled if they turned to Congress, so they are trying to con-vey the notion that the marines, who are being killed and wounded, are not in a hostile environment.

That approach seems to me to be beside the point. The real issue is whether the policy of responsibility in the Middle East has American public support. By asking Congress to back him, Mr. Reagan would in effect be mobilizing the country behind his policy - and in that way

averting later recrimination. The president and his staff are plainly haunted by the ghosts of Vietnam, convinced as they appear to be that Congress is unalterably opposed to any troop presence overseas. They seem to be misreading the mood on Capitol Hill.

What eventually antagonized Congress during the Vietnam War was precisely the fact that Lyndon Johnson escalated the conflict almost surreptitiously. Congressmen felt that they had been betrayed, and they turned against the war.

Using a dubious attack against American destroyers in the Tonkin Gulf in August 1964, Mr. Johnson got Congress to hand him a blank check to commit forces as be pleased in Southeast Asia.

The so-called Tonkin Gulf resolution, Mr. Johnson said at the time, was a simple precaution. He pledged repeatedly during the fall of 1964 that he had so intention of sending American forces into action abroad. Only afterward did Coogress

wake up to discover that it had been suckered. Its bitterness was to lead some of its members, most notably Senator Jacob Javits of New York, to promote the War Powers Act as a curb on the president's authority to become involved in a conflict. The law was over meant to block

American intervention overseas. Its purpose was simply to restrain the executive branch from unbridled military ventures. In that respect it was completely consistent with the spirit of the Constitution.



Grand Debate? Lebanon Can't Wait

WASHINGTON — in froot of millions of television viewers, a U.S. Marine has explained from his Beirgt bunker that he could return fire without permission "only if my life is in danger." But marines in Beirut have been regularly shelled: The last toll: at least four killed and

Tribune and Register Syndicate.

the move a "police action."

the public at home.

many more wounded. Yet the Reagan administration refuses to see it as "hostilities or situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated." Why? Because this would involve in voking the War Powers Act and giving Congress the piece of the action that the act provides.

Small wooder that Coogress should have returned to work all wound up for a great constitutional debate on the war-making powers in general and on their applicability to Lebanon in particular.

The Reagan administration's as-

By Philip Geyelin sorted status reports in recent days have contributed more to distrust at bome, and to possible miscalculation abroad, then the law ought to allow. That is not to mention what is tolerable for the immediate conduct

of sound diplomacy, or the urgent obligation owed to the American forces on the ground. So later will be soon enough for a great debate - for a judicious review by congressional committees of exactly what the Supreme Court ruling on congressional vetoes has done to veto powers over the president's right to commit American troops to foreign lands. Meanwhile,

Lebanon can't wait. If Ronald Reagan cannot bring himself to forgo the semantic flimflam over "hostilities," his policy and objectives should be put to a clear congressional test. The recommended instrument is

at hand: a resolution offered this week by Senator Charles Mathias, Republican of Maryland, which would bring the executive branch into compliance with the War Powers Act by acknowledging the self-evident "hostilities." The present law then requires congressional authorization to continue a deploy-

ment beyond 90 days.

The Mathias version would start the 60-day limit on Ang. 31, and give the president an additional 120 days - which is to say, a relatively free hand until the end of next April. Now you can argue about that time frame, given the awful unpredict-ability of the Lebanese situation and the intractability of the multiple disputes and conflicting interests involved. But the approach is sound.

Some version of the Mathias resolution would almost certainly pass; there is precious little inclination in Congress to take responsibility for sabotaging the multinational peacekeeping force by withdrawing the U.S. component.

A congressional vote of confidence for a reasonable period would remove some of the misapprehensions growing out of the U.S. goveroment's current disarray—uncer-tainties that play directly into the hands of those forces in Lebanon that would profit the most from the destabilizing effect of removal of the international peacekeepers, It would reduce the incentive (all

but acknowledged by the opponents of President Amin Gemayel) to shoot at the marines and the other peacekeepers by way of building political pressure for their removal. It would also remove the premi-

um on presidential double-talk. The point is not that the president or his advisers have to be infallible. On the contrary, it is precisely beimplications of what they are doing that they need congressional rein-forcement. It should be firm enough to convey American resolve. But there is no harm in its being relatively limited in its duration.

Substantial political concessions are going to have to be extracted from the Lebanese government. It should oot be offered open-ended, unqualified support.

The Washington Post.

Leadership Belongs to **Presidents**

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — President Nixon was wrong to veto the War Powers Act, which Congress passed over his veto in 1973. A veto was too good for it. He should have mailed it back unsigned, with postage due, and with a note saying that although it is always entertaining to read Congress's opinions about constitutional construction, the Constitution vests in the president the power to control the armed forces.

This act, the most foolish legislation of the 1970s, is in the news because marines are in Lebanon. It states that when forces are introduced into hostilities or "where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated," the president must within 48 hours report to Congress the "circumstances necessitating" the deployment, the "constitu-tional and legislative authority" for it, and the "estimated scope and duration." Within 60 days the deployment must end if (section 5b) : Congress does not approve it or if (section 5c) Congress mandates an

end by concurrent resolution.
But section 5c was splendidly erased in June when the Supreme Court declared such legislative vetoes unconstitutional. And surely if it is unconstitutional to control executive action by concurrent resolution, it is doubly unconstitutional.

to do so by maction (5b). The requirement that the president report "circumstances necessitating" a deployment, and estimate the "scope and duration" of a deployment, could require disclosure

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of calculations best left secret. The notion that, in the absence of a declaration of war or an attack, specific legislative authority is required is just a bald and singularly

implausible assertion. Should an occasion arise for contesting the constitutionality of what remains of the act, surely the Supreme Court will note this: Congress's novel interpretation of the president's powers as commander in chief is rendered implausible by hundreds of episodes, from the republic's earliest days to today.

Either Congress was wrong in its : 1973 venture into constitutional construction, or most presidents including all the liberal favorites, from Teddy Roosevelt and Wood-row Wilson through FDR and JFK - have behaved unconstitutionally.

The War Powers Act was ostensibly designed to prevent "another Vietnam." Actually it was a limp actempt at a retroactive alibi. By passing it. Congress fertilized the myth that Vietnam was a "presiden-tial war" for which Congress had no responsibility. Actually, every sol-dier sent to and every bullet fired in Victnam was paid for by Congress, which rejected measures that would have ended U.S. involvement.

The administration says the marines are "equipped" for combat and are authorized to "take care of themselves with vigor but are not cause they cannot predict all the in combat or in a situation where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated. Why? Because they are involved in self-defense. Congress is tolerating the increasingly odd pretense that the terms of the lamentable act do not fit the

simation in Lebanon. The United States needs a president who will lead by explaining that the War Powers Act is a danger ous and unconstitutional fiasco.

The Washington Post.

Options for Europe: Untried Merger or Unforeseen Decadence

PARIS —To understand the chal-lenge facing Europe, one first has to get a grasp of the stakes involved. Syria has its own begemonial ambitions in A superficial view of the EC coun-Lebanon, [so] the opportunity to achieve savtries' economies focuses on shorting political change may oo longer exist. That term differences between West Gerpossibility sharpens the question of what the many and Britain oo the one hand marines are supposed to be doing. Certainly and France and Italy oo the other. they were not sent simply to prop up the The former group is seen as having fortunes of the Gemayel family, or to assure more or less won the fight against that the Maronite minority can regain its old inflation, whereas in the latter counpolitical dominance. The marines and others tries the healing process is said to be in the multinational force were put in Lebanon only in its first stages.

Moreover, a lot of people imagine ed country back together again. Those efforts that Europe is going to be able to hitch a ride on the back of the American recovery, and thus return to a reasonable level of economic growth.

Both notions are ill-founded. The EC countries are today incapable of climbing back to growth levels simi-lar to that of the United States.

Behind short-term country-tocountry differences there lurks a much deeper, shared characteristic the economic decline of the whole of Western Enrope. Over the long term
—say, from 1970 through 1990 —the

process appears startling.
Two of the many danger signals:
Jobs in Europe have been drying up like water in a desert. Whereas in the last 20 years the total number of jobs in the United States has risen by 32 million — from 73 to 105 million — net job creation in Europe has actually been negative, with a slight drop from 105 to 104 million.

Secondly, although the prevailing wisdom has it that the worst his industries in Western Europe are the traditional ones - shipbuilding, textiles, steel, autos — the problems in those sectors appear decidedly minor compared to Europe's eclipse in the new information technologies.

At the beginning of the present decade these industries of the future employed 5 million Europeans. If their growth were to keep pace with that of information technologies in the United States, this figure would have to rise by some 40 percent to reach 7 million by 1990. Unfortu-nately, the trend is the exact opposite and total employment in these key industries seems set to fall - from 5 to 3 million -during the period. The overall gap, some 4 million jobs, should set alarm bells ringing to mo-

By Michel Albert bilize the whole Community, Because of the impotence of states, European

It's between Arabs and Phalangists, sonry. That was a bank shot.

recovery now depends more than anything else on such a rallying call. It is a proven fact that in the medium term oo EC country can benceforth achieve economic growth rates much higher than the average for the Community as a whole. Which goes to show that the "non-Europe" and the "un-Common Market" that have resulted from continual inter-governmental skirmishing condemn Europeans to collectively become "underdeveloping" countries.

To portray the dramatic effects of this backward movement, the elo-quence of a Churchill is needed. "Non-Europe" leads to oon-growth. The welfare state will not survive 10 more years of oon-growth.
In plain terms this means that EC

citizens who oow have the privilege of being treated in hospitals that are not only free but also well run and well equipped will bave to get used to paying for treatment in hospitals that are less well run and less well equipped. Proportionally, the oumber of X-ray scanning machines in European hospitals is already five times less than in American ones.

On a deeper level, the economic decadence of Europe could threaten democracy itself. the sickness eating away at the foun-

Europeans, blissfully unaware of dations of their future, are also unaware that they hold in their own hands everything they need to cure it. For all the goods and services that will make up the wave of the future, Europe offers either the biggest or the second-biggest market in the world.

If Europe wants to completely transform the growth potential of its most competitive companies, all it need do is break down the walls between them. Facilities for scientific and technical research are of the first order: We need only set them free from the feudal dungeons of nationalism for them to regain fertility.

West Europeans possess the most potent savings and financial system in the world, but division renders it for the most part sterile. And the rising dollar, which handicaps European efforts, is above all the price of our own stupidity in cootinuing to insist on not building Europe. The trumps we hold can still prove

decisive, but not for much longer.

It would not take much to swing the balance and move from decadence to recovery. The essential

problem is not technical, bot rather one of collective awareness. We have not much time to kindle such awareness. The run-up to the European Parliament elections next June could

Such is my pari pour l'Europe (bet for Europe) — a wager on the ability of Europeans to understand what problems lie in store if they do nothing - bot also what enormous potential for economic growth and social progress the Community's untapped efficiency multipliers contain.

The writer, who was head of the French government planning agenty during the premiership of Raymond Barre, is the author of "Un Pari pour l'Europe," published in France by Seuil last month and later to appear in English and German translation, He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

FROM OUR SEPT. 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: An America's Cup Challenger LONDON - Sir Thomas Lipton is prepared to challenge again for the America's Cup, this time with a 90-footer under the New York Yacht Club's rules. Sir Thomas is jubilant over the victories of his new yacht, Shamrock, which this season has captured thirty-one winning flags in thirty-five races. "I am confident," he said, "that I have now got the best boat in British waters. The New York Yacht Club said that the boat I proposed to build in my last challenge was not big enough. So convinced am I now that I can have a worthy challenger built that I am willing to race under [their] rules and to build the yacht of any size. arn as anxious as ever to lift that cup.

1933: Television to Replace Radio? PARIS — A prediction that television will replace radio in the United States within a year has been made before the American Club of Paris by Sigmund Romberg, whose songs are sung around the world. He gave the lowdown on how songwriters are struggling to keep op with the terrific pace of radio, "which kills their compositions within 10 days by overplaying them." Mr. Romberg predicted that with the advent of television a new system of broadcasting will develop. He was introduced at the lunch as "one of our Broadway geniuses in music, which in its international appeal defies language and trade barriers and the economic nationalism which has swept the world."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

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The Unions Endure Congratulations to Joseph Kraft

("On Labor Day, Labor Is Footing the Bill," IHT, Sept. 5) for being the first columnist to underline the link between capitalist, communist and Third World governments in their common attempt to roll back unions.

The price being paid — totalitarian

repression, high unemployment, so-cial misery and political tension — is bigh indeed. Two thoughts strike me. Firstly, the period of high economic growth, roughly from 1950 to 1970, coincided with a time when unions were strong and recognized as responsible partners. The growth of anti-union hostility matches the col-

the readers who submit them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of

lapse in world economic develop-Leninist philosophy is to make the

ment. Secondly, as events in such diverse countries as Brazil, Poland, Chile and South Africa show, workers still look to unions as the major hope not just for economic fair play

but for social justice as well. Unions may be battered and bruised right now, but they will still be around when General Jaruzelski President Reagan and the presidents of the big banks are dead and buried. HERMAN REBHAN,

General Secretary. International Metalworkers' Federation, Geneva

Who Threatens Whom

Regarding "A Mascow View of So-viet-U.S. Difficulties" (Letters, Aug. 17) from Vladimir Alexeev: Mr. Alexeev should stick to what he and Novosti Press Agency know best: feeding propaganda to Soviet readers. The Soviet Union poses a threat not only to the United States but to all non-communist countries.

A fundamental premise of Marxist-

world a communist society by one means or another. MILVIA STOKES.

Dressed Chadian Heads

Regarding a photograph (IHT, Aug. 13) of Chadians wearing face wraps:

Your caption writer should have his or her head "wrapped in bandages." Obviously he or she has never seen Chadian soldiers with their protective Saharan headdress. H. MUZA

Aix-en-Provence, France.

On Will on Jackson

Regarding "On the Death of Sena-tor Jackson" (IHT, Sept. 8): With regard to George Will on silly people, hexoes and Senator Henry Jackson, I would prefer to believe all that Mr. Will writes about Scoop

Jackson, but I will reserve judgment until I read his eulogy on another of his heroes, Ronald Reagan. Mr. Will is capable of eloquent

ignorance — a trait he shares with Mr. Reagan. He has demonstrated this in his attacks on Jane Fonda over nuclear power plants.

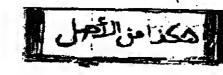
ANDREW KLEMER Thonon-les-Bains, France.

The Dollar's Fear Rate.

Regarding "The Dollar's Value" (Letters, Sept. 10) from Ralph Holben: Mr. Holben argues that one should say not that the dollar is overvalued but that one expects its future value to be less than the current market value. He has a point, But it would be still better to say that the dollar is undervalued — or, in Mr. Holben's terms, that one expects it to rise. For the dollar is the world's crisis curren-cy, and its value is determined not only by interest rates and market conditions but also by fear of war.

The greater this fear, the greater the flight into the dollar. To bring a down from its fear rate to its economic ic rate, the world must be persuaded that the danger of war is receding.

LEOPOLD KOHR



This act, the most folishing son of the 1970s, is in the a person of the 1970s, is in the a person of the latest are in Leben forces. states that when force for a spaced into hostilities or what minent involvement in home clearly indicated, the pro-mass within 48 hours reported gress the "circumstances across the deployment the time thought and legislative authors." it, and the "estimated sope duration." Within 60 days he ployment must end if (sena) Congress does not approve it (section 5c) Congress made end by concurrent resolution

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quired is just a bald and sage implausible assertion. Should an occasion ariselus testing the constitutionality de remains of the act such to preme Court will note the gress's novel interpretation de president's powers as come chief is rendered implant. hundreds of episodes, fronte: public's earliest days to tolar Either Congress was wrong a 1973 venture unto consume

specific legislative authors;

construction, or most preide. including all the liberal land from Teddy Roosevelt and he row Wilson through FDR mile -have behaved unconstimed The War Powers Advance

bly designed to preven me Victoro " Actually a rath actempt at a retroscor #il passing it. Congress lented is ment that Vietnam was a more tial war" for which Committee responsibility. Actually on a dier sem to and even altifule Victorian was paid for filmer which rejected measurable have ended i.S. incom

The administration state: tines are exupped for the and are authorized to take themselves with open bat in combat or in a small imminent involvement in be is cicarly indicated Why! they are unsolved in self-de-Congress is toleranny tier ingly odd pretense that the

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problem is not technial one of contactive at man nor much time to kindle se ness. The run-up to the Parliament elections milk Such is my part pearlie serve as a test for Europe, - a ware as of Europeans to many ing — but also what come that for expressing groups

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No. Home I gue but Say not that the doll is but that one specialism

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mira cave were so well preserved when they were discovered 100 years ago near this town on Spain's northern coast that few people could accept the notion that they were created by prehistoric people.

The colors were so vibrant, the animals so lifelike, that they seemed to be just three or four years old, not, as scientists now believe, about 15,000. And the artistic sensibility behind those graceful lines of bison and wild boar was too highly refined; it ran against the popularized Darwinian version of paleolithic man as a stunted savage who only hunted, ate, slept and procreated.

It took 25 years, and the discovery of similar paintings at Lascaux, in the Dordogne River valley in France, for the skepticism to lift. When it did, man's regard for his early ancestors was forever changed and Altamira was famous the world over. A little too famous for its own good, it would turn out. for the tens of thousands who came to admire this "Sistine Chapel of Quaternary Art" brought with them, unwittingly, the seeds of its destruction. Under the press of so many visitors, the ecology of the cave - its equilibrium of humidity, temperature and gases -- changed and the paintings began to deterio-

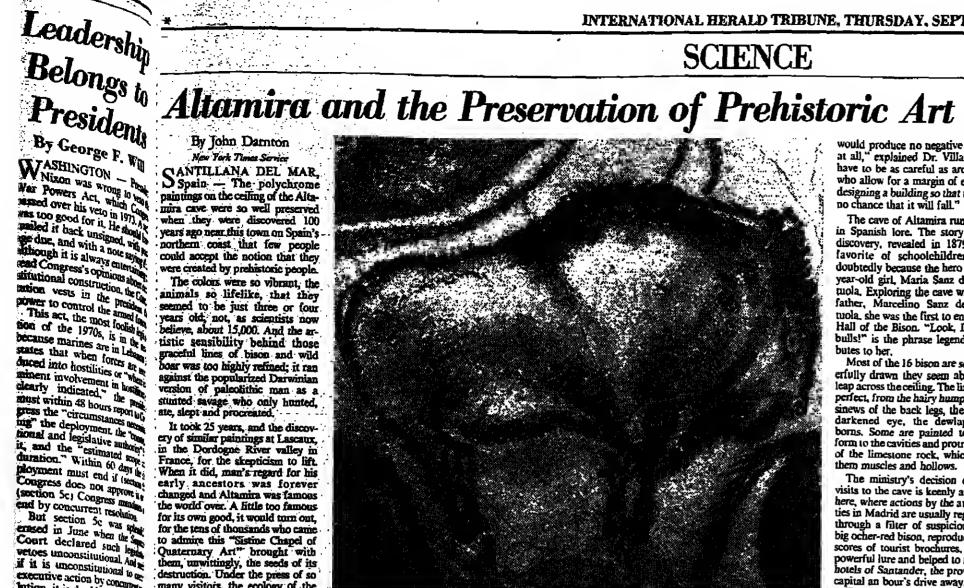
Cracks and fissures in the cave's limestone ceiling, stable for thousands of years, began to open wider. Colors began to fade and flake. Deposits of whitish crystals began

"It was first noticed on the great deer," said Dr. Eugenio Villar, a physicist heading a team of investitors. He was referring to a 6-foot-6-inch doe, painted in red other, whose eye, nostrils, mouth, chin and ear are engraved in the rock. and as such - unlike color photoand outlined in black, that stands majestically at the rear, opposite the cave's entrance. "There is a fissure that runs-through her neck, and it was found that on one side of it a rash of small white deposits had formed -- crystalline calcium car-

Calcium carbonate - limestone is relatively soluble in water. Indeed, it is the work of ground water over many thousands of years, dissolving limestone and carrying it away, that creates such caves as Altamira in the first place. And the steady dispoing of lime-stone-laden water leaves behind new deposits; eventually creating festoons of stalactites and stalagmites that are the glory of the world's great caves, but a death threat to the Altamira paintings.

Elsewhere in the cave other signs of decay were to be seen. The paints, natural yellow, red or brown other with a mineral base of iron oxide mixed with animal fat or blood serum, were apt to dry and flake off, or simply to fade. In some places the rock base itself was dete-

The Ministry of Culture, which asserts control over the cave as part of the patrimony of the Spanish state, closed Altamira in June 1977, and three years later handed it over to Dr. Villar and his team of physi- naturally into the cave through sev- Villar faces the most sensitive as-



One of the 16 bisons drawn 15,000 years ago in the Altamira cave, in northern Spain.

person gives off 17 liters of carbon

long period before people began

At Carlsbad, Professor Wilken-

ing said, the moisture problem had

been just the opposite - the cav-

erns were drying out because of the

grow; hence the importance of the

radon studies. Radon, a radioactive

gas formed when minote quantities

of radium naturally present in the

rocks decay spontaneously, accu-

mulates in the atmosphere of a

closed cave. If radon levels drop,

that is a sign air is penetrating from

The elevators installed at Caris-

bad to take tourists in and out were

found to be major culprits there,

dry surface air into the cave during

the New Mexico summers, and

done, and was done, was reduce the

Radon findings at Altamira will

form part of Dr. Villar's report.

which has not yet been released.

But the technical data have been

The new research was expected

to convince scholars who still

doubt the stone chamber unearthed

beneath a 30-foot-bigh earth mound and crammed with gold,

silver and ivory finds, was really

Professor Andronikos is con-

vinced the village of Vergina was

once Aigai. In recent years he has uneovered other monumental

tombs, an ancient theater and an

inscribed statue base erected by

of the city layout, showing how it was possible for an assassin to get

close and stab Philip as be entered

the theater and then slip away,"

Experts date pottery found in the

tomb to between 340 and 300 B.C.

Some archaeologists claim Philip II's nephew, Philip Arridaios, who was buried in 316 B.C., was its

"But Philip Arridaios, the histo-

rians tell us, was sickly and mental

ly deficient," Dr. Prag pointed out

in battle or received an eye

Nobody records that he was ever

Professor Andronikos said.

"Excavations have revealed part

Philip IPs mother.

Philip II's last resting place.

Professor Wilkening said, pr

visiting them.

cists, ecologists and microbiolo-

They equipped the cave with barometers, thermometers and other instruments to take readings of humidity, temperature, gas levels, wa-ter and carbonates. The flow of air in and out of the cave was measured, as were industrial pollutants, carbon dioxide and the acidity of water dripping from 10 points in the cave. Video images of the paintings were stored in digital form, graphs - are essentially unchangeable by time and can be used for many years to check for alterations in the paintings.

The scientifie readings, some taken every two minutes, were fed into a computer. The cave was studied in its natural state, without visitors, for a year and a half. Then limited groups were allowed in for human presence, and stalactites brief periods to monitor the and stalagmites were ceasing to

An American team, headed by Marvin H. Wilkening, a physics professor who is dean of the graduate school at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, was called in to help study air exchange.

"They knew of our work in Carlsbad Caverns," Professor Wilkening said, "where we used studies for the mixing of outer air with cave

The conclusions of the study in- damp cave air out. "In that case, dicate that the mere presence of a the first thing that needed to be large number of people had radically changed the environment, not artificial exchange of sir, especially just by raising and then lowering in the summer," he said. the temperature but by disturbing a delicate physical and chemical equilibrium that had existed for millennia. It changed the chemical composition of the water that seeps collected and analyzed. Now, Dr.

en yards of rock and that is otherwise almost completely pure as it tion to the Ministry of Culture on wise almost completely pure as it how many people can be allowed to "Just consider that one person visit the cave each month without expires 50 grams of water in one jeopardizing its irreplaceable treahour," said Dr. Villar. "That same sure. The figure, guarded as if it

dioxide. These two act upon the later this month. natural water in such a way that it either dissolves the pigments and allowed in each day, in a single the rock itself or it condenses, leaving crystals behind." Not least of the mysteries of Alstretches into December. tamira is why, for 15,000 years, oo

calcium earbonate crystals bad formed in the small chamber containing the paintings, even in the

15 minutes. The waiting list now "We sought the oumber that can't see the real thing?"

who allow for a margin of error in designing a building so that there is The cave of Altamira runs deep in Spanish lore. The story of its discovery, revealed in 1879, is a

would produce no negative effects at all," explained Dr. Villar, "We

have to be as careful as architects

favorite of schoolehildren, undoubtedly because the hero is a 9year-old girl, Maria Sanz de Sautuola. Exploring the cave with ber father, Marcelino Sanz de Sautuola, she was the first to enter the Hall of the Bison. "Look, Daddy, bulls!" is the phrase legend attributes to her.

Most of the 16 bison are so powerfully drawn they seem about to leap across the ceiling. The lines are perfect, from the hairy hump to the sinews of the back legs, the single darkened eye, the dewlap, the borns. Some are painted to conform to the cavities and protrusions of the limestone rock, which give them muscles and hollows.

The ministry's decision on the visits to the cave is keenly awaited here, where actions by the anthorities in Madrid are usually regarded through a filter of suspicion. The big other-red bison, reproduced on scores of tourist brochures, was a powerful lure and belped to fill the hotels of Santander, the provincial capital an bour's drive away.

The specter of Lascaux, where historic paintings discovered in 1940 were closed to tourists by the French government in 1963 to preserve them, hovers over Altamira. This year the French opened a painstakingly created replica, a Lascaux II, next to the original and it has begun drawing people back to the nearby town of Montignac.

were a state secret, is to be revealed But Spaniards find it difficult to work up enthusiasm for a similar Since April, 15 people have been project here, "This cave belongs to humanity, to all of us," said one group that can stay no more than member of the investigating team, "We can't close it down. What good is it if it remains there and we

CURRENTS

Studies Link Shyness and Genes

ANAHEIM, California (UPI) — About two-lifths of all Americans consider themselves shy and about half of them may have inherited the trait, oew studies indicate.

"Shyness may be a personality trait with a substantial genetic component," Jonathan Cheek of Wellesley College, Massachussetts, told a meeting of the American Psychological Association convention. He discussed a Harvard University study of babies 21 to 48 months old in which about half the toddlers developed high heart rates when shown new stimulants such as unfamiliar people or different toys. He also said that once a shy person gets beyond the difficult first interaction, he may do as well and even better as the more assertive person.

Success of In-Vitro Births Problematic

LONDON (UPI) - A team of Australian doctors reported that the technique of producing test-tube babies was improving so rapidly that "the probability of pregnancy with this method has approached and may

surpass the natural rate in human beings." In an article in the medical weekly The Lancet, the doctors also reported that multiple pregnancies were 10 times more likely to occur than in normal births because of the improved techniques of transferring embryos from test tube to patients. The doctors suggested that no matter how many embryos were produced in the in-vitro fertilization, it seemed advisable to restrict implants to two for health reasons. However, they said the disposal of the unused embryos raises serious ethical problems

Factor Isolated in Diabetic Blindness

BOSTON (UPI) - Extremely high levels of a hormone have been found in the blood of diabetics with an eye condition called retinopathy, a discovery that could lead to earlier treatment and help diabetics who lose their eyesight, doctors reported in the New England Journal of Medicine.

A team of doctors said that seven patients with severe diabetic eye complications had levels of IGF-1, a growth hormone that spurs cell growth and multiplication, averaging nearly 100 percent higher than other diabetics or members of a healthy control group.

"Finding very elevated levels of the hormone may be useful in selecting patients with an extremely poor prognosis for vision and giving them more vigorous therapy or an alternative form of treatment quicker," said Dr. Thomas Meximee of the University of Florida in Gainesville.

Biological Marker' in Alcoholism

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A study by American and Danish researchers suggests that the children of alcoholics are particularly sensitive to the effects of alcohol because of genetically transmitted changes in the brain and central nervous system. The findings, published in Archives of General Psychiatry, show that children of heavy drinkers have a "biological marker" in their central nervous systems that indicates a higher risk of their becoming alcoholics.

Researchers studied 48 Danish men aged 19 to 21, 31 of whom had alcoholic fathers. Differences were found in brain-wave response between the sons of alcoholic fathers and other children, after both groups were given a low dose of alcohol, though there were no differences in blood-alcohol levels. None of the subjects tested was an alcoholic himself.

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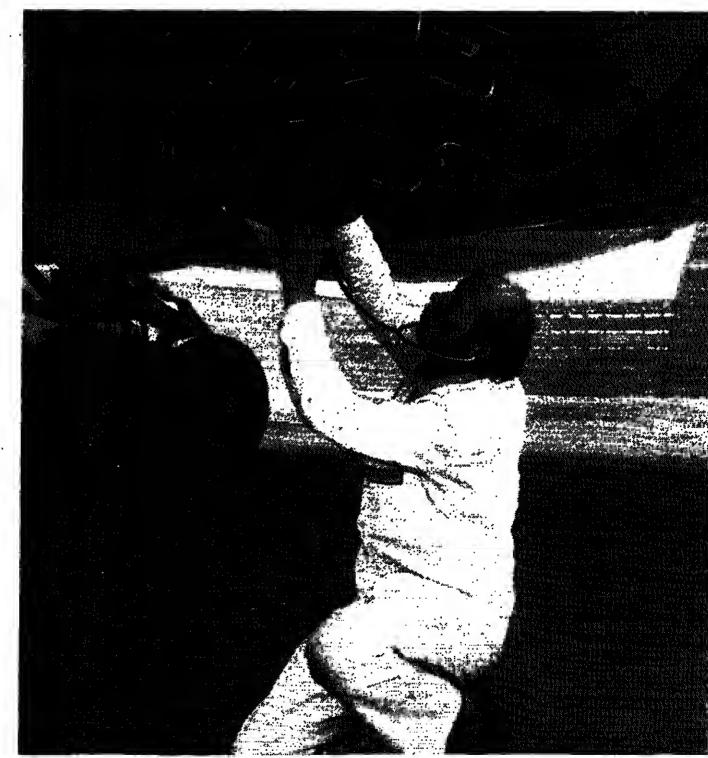


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It would be nice if everything that flies received as much attention as a Lufthansa plane.



Face to Face With Philip of Macedon

By Kerin Hope "The Associated Press

ATHENS — After studying skull fragments found in a 2,300-year-old royal tomb in northern Greece, three British experts lieve is the battle-scarred face of King Philip II of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great.

Their portrait of a tousle-haired ancient Greek warrior with a livid scar replacing his right eye was presented last week to an international conference attended by more than 1,200 classical scholars. "We don't claim this is a 100

percent likeness, but we think it's as close as you can get to how King Philip looked shortly before his death," Dr. John Prag, keeper of archaeology at Manchester Museim, said in an interview. A medical artist from Manches

ter University applied forensic techniques to rebuild the skull from buried bones found in 1977 in a solid gold funerary casket in the

This is scientific confirmation of my conviction that King Philip was the occupant of Tomb 2 at Vergina," said Professor Manolis Andronikos, the Salonika University archaeologist who excavated

The artist, Richard Neave, took plaster casts of the skull pieces that were used as the basis for the recon-Struction

"They revealed bone damage to the right eye socket and cheekbone caused some time before death,"



may have looked, according to British researchers.

Philip II's right eye was gouged out by an arrow awhile he was besieging the northern Greek city of Methoni in 354 B.C., 18 years before his death. "The bone damage was compati-

ble with a wound caused by a mis-

sile striking from above," Mr. Neave said. The artist rebuilt the soft tissue of the face in clay, using standard proportions established for depth of facial tissue, and produced a wax

cast, made up in southern European skin and hair tones. "It's not the serene idealized ancient portrait of a great king, but what Alexander the Great's father

hunting," Dr. Prag said. Philip II was assassinated in the theater at Aigai, capital of the Mac-edonian royal family, at his daugh-According to ancient historians, ter's wedding feast in 336 B.C.

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Aldredge Transforms Men Into 'Showgirls'

By Sherry Romeo

a Cage aux Folles" was the L longest-running show in the history of Paris theater. In En-glish and with music added, it is on its way to repeating this phenome-nal success on Broadway, where it had ticket sales of more than \$4 million even before it opened last month. Each evening, audiences are transported to the exotic transvestite right club, La Cage aux Folles, by Theoni V. Aldredge's spectacular costumes, which create the illusion that men are exquisite

showgirls.

Aldredge transformed muscular male dancers into voluptuous female dancers during a months-long process that began with the designing of everything from dresses to jewelry to shoes on a larger scale.
"After all, men's shoes don't come
in size 14 high-heels," points out
Aldredge, who estimates that she designed more than 1,000 pairs of

By the time every last bead was hand-sewn onto the extravagant coordinated and sized, the costume hudget for the musical was

It wasn't enough simply to make things bigger. Male anatomy created other problems. First, Aldredge had to give the men "bosoms," as she delicately put it. Falsies are the conventional solution, but since there are only 30 seconds for some costume changes, the designer's ingenious idea was to build the chest

How to make men's legs and bodies look feminine required a great deal of experimentation. A convincing effect was finally achieved with a combination of three pairs of stockings - one for support and one for color on the legs. A third layer, a body stocking, conceals hair on arms, legs and chests so the men do not have to shave their entire bodies each night. "It's terrible on the skin, as well as a bore, to have to shave your face close enough every night to wear makeup, let alone your entire body," says Aldredge,



For one number in the Broadway musical adaptation of "La Cage aux Folles," George Hearn wears an elaborate gown decorated with nine pounds of beads.

Hearn and Gene Rarry, brought a laugh surprising insight as well. "We girls have the reputation of dressing for hersel

herself a costume designer. "I'm too spoiled and extremely rich by show, but in nature it's the males now. There was a time when designers went to their corners and did what the director wanted, but and beads by the pound on her "girls." In the process of these I'm a collaborator. I have input in everything." But then again, she that Hearn, who plays the male role of Albin as well as Zaza, the aging

nightchib, "has gorgeous legs. He looks fabulous in a pair of Chanel The first show Aldredge did was Tennessee Williams's "Sweet Bird of Youth," starring Marlon Brando Another discovery: "Put makeup on men and they're beautiful!" Aldredge recounts an emotional moment when one of the dancers first saw his "female" face in a mirror. "He freaked out and said: 'Ob, my God, it's my mother!" " Eventually, all the men overcame their shock.

who have the plumage," says the designer, who draped feathers, furs

transformations she discovered

transvestite star at the St. Tropez

Designing the costumes for "La "Now they can't put on enough there is to win," from the Academy Cage aux Folles," starring George makeup," the designer adds with a Award for "Tha Great Gatsby" to Hearn and Gene Barry, brought a laugh.

Tony Awards for "Annie" and Barnum." At the moment, four Aldredge no longer considers other Broadway shows feature her costumes — "42nd Street," "A Chorus Line," "Merlin," and

> Aldredge, who seems shy but warms up as she speaks, allows that there is "a wonderful line in the show" that describes her: "Here in La Cage we live life on an angle." When everything around her is go-ing crazy, 'ber idea of therapy is to

and Geraldine Page. I asked myself then, Where can I go from been married since 1953 to an achere?" she remembers. The an- tor, Tom Aldredge. They met when swer to that question reads like a they were students at the Goodman history of theater. Her credits in- School of the Art Institute of Chiclude costumes for 160 shows, tele-vision specials, films, opera and Aldredge says she feels that the ballet along with "every award entire cast of La Cage is her family.

Fashionable Teenagers Are Terence Conran's Latest Design Challenge

By Jean Rafferty nimal Herald Tribute

he distinctive flair that made The distinctive tian trial habitat an international byword for a certain clean design, became a widely copied lifestyle and revolutionized household furnishings has cast its eloquent spell over the metamorphosis of Mother-care, the giant 400-shop maternity and childrens' wear group that Habitat bought 20 months ago m a Jonah eats the whale acquisition.

Mothercare's image was described as "dull, but worthy" by Habitat's designer and founder, Sir Terence Conran. More outspoken critics termed it "cheap, common and nasty.

His most inspired innovation out of this expansion: five "test" teenage fashion shops - called Now to open Oct. 1. Under Mothercare management, but with separate identity (the London shop is next door to Mothercare's Hammersmith branch), the Now shops are destined for ages 11 to 17.

target group and very clothes con-scious." He describes the styling of the Now fashions as "energ sporty. on the model of the French New Man look."

As for Mothercare, the Conranization is well underway with this fall's \$9-million revamp of 43 of the 207 British shops.

We're making it bright, cheerful and optimistic, while keeping the competitive prices," Conran said. The spruce-up is most perceptihle in the larger stores - London's Marble Arch branch, for example, where the new decor stresses soft "sweet-pea" colors instead of drea-

ry orange, brown and cream. In the United States shops, the new look is confined so far to two prototype shops in White Plains and Rockaway, New York.

Sir Terence - he got his knighthood in the queen's last New Year's Honor list - may be president of a \$450-million multinational corporation, but the pleasures of tycoon-dom have not diminished the noted

design, and a startling affirmation care for years, was complimentary; of Raymond Loewy's credo that "Conran is doing for children's good design sells. After the first clothes what he's done for furni-

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"There are things

which are a must.'

JILSANDE

SONIA RYIGEL

last year, sales shot up 37 percent and this year's sales for the same period rose an additional 30 per-

Mothercare had no designers: buyers worked directly with textile industry stylists. Conran installed a team of 90 designers headed by John Stephenson, group design and colleague for 25 years.

Though Couran maintains that Mothercare is not being "Habitatized," a new line of baby foods available from this month in the 26 largest stores, and containing only natural ingredients — have a dis-tinct Habitat flavor. One pictures the yoghurt muesili dished up in a pine Habitat kitchen

"We're using some Habitat ideas relevant to children," says Conran. "But the rest will be new and excit-

The trick will be to lure back the Stephenson - the sort, Conran Conran's two youngest children, Ned, 12, and Sophie, 17, "are in the in the early "70s, "when the image was about right and everyone came to buy much in the same way they vent to Marks and Spencer.

Mothercare and Now prices will be "fractionally" below those of their major competitor, Marks and tial clients were afraid to venture Spencer. We will "face them head-beyond the shop's locked doors. on in value for money," Conran said, "but with more thrilling de-

We've moved toward natural fibers where they are appropriate," says Stephenson. "People are very hypocritical. They want natural fi-bers, but they also want to throw everything into the machine. We are looking closely at our blends to get a decent feel, yet keep them

"Conning to charge for it - it makes you want it more," says a British magazine editor, as yet unpersuaded to shop at Mothercare. Others were more impressed by a dom have not diminished the noted visit to the redesigned store. "Habitat with clothes," says one shopper.

The revamp of Mothercare is an exemplary lesson in how to use 10s, who hadn't set foot in Mother-

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easily washable." Some up-market customers are still left cold by the new catalog.

Ronald Winston Wants The 'Lost Generation'

By Barbara MacLaurin

So many people grew up not knowing us because our avcrage price was a quarter of a milmore affluent shopper — "Dare I lion dollars," mused Ronald Winuse the word middle class?" asks ston, heir to the legend of Harry Winston and his spectacularly ex-pensive jewelry collections. "We lost a whole generation of 30-year-olds that could afford jewels that cost \$25,000."

Harry Winston had so firmly established his reputation as jeweler to the super-nch that many poten-

Now, one need not be a millionaire to buy a little something from Harry Winston Inc. The founder's son has created a line of "affordable" jewels priced from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

Instead of masses of expensive stones around the neck, an interchangeable, braided silk cord in red, blue, gray or white holds a few small diamonds and cabochon rubies, emeralds or sapphires mounted in 18-karat gold. "I wanted to create something that was very chic and yet easy to wear day and night," Winston said.

On a recent vacation in the south of France, Ronald Winston, who for security reasons never allows his photograph to be taken, talked as freely and proudly about "his" passementerie jewelry as his father might have about the 125-carat Jonker diamond or the 75.52-carat

Star of Independence" he cut. On one subject, however, he was not as expansive: the \$60-million' lawsuit brought against Harry Winston Inc., in which Phyllis McGuire charged the jeweler with substituting synthetic stones for 59 million in gems she took to the company for cleaning and repair. Winston countersued the singer for

\$100 million for placing a "mali-

cious newspaper ad to intimidate and harass." According to McGuire's attorney, Melvin Belli, the case is being settled out of court and "all parties are peaceful tem-

Harry Winston was known to have great trust in the integrity of his clients, allowing them to leave his shop with \$1 million worth of jewels without asking for a receipt or a deposit, just so they could get "the feel" of the stones. And his passion for diamonds made him what many considered the most daring dealer in the world. He is also credited with discovering a hitherto untapped source of beautiful gems - estate sales, where he found stones that, recut and reset, suddenly looked appealingly con-

Although his son is expanding the jeweler's customer base, Harry Winston was always happy with the "most expensive" image he created, a perception that remains intact. One client recently purchased a necklace featuring two 35carat diamonds — one pink, the other hime — for more than \$10 million. Another wanted a sapphire necklace but each time he was presented with a sketch he thought the stone was too small. When it was finally large enough he bought the piece for \$6 million. Winston's general manager, Albano Bochatay, told the man that he hoped his wife liked the gift.

"Oh, it's not for my wife, it's for my 5-year-old daughter — but she won't wear it until she's 10," the

This little girl was not the youngest benefactress of such conspicuous consumption, however. Another customer bought his daughter two multimillion-dollar diamond tiaras. She received the first on her third birthday, the second on her

"I think most people who buy beautiful jewels are fascinated with ____ the glitter and the hardness; there's



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and harass. According McGuire's attorney McGuire's attorney McGuire's attorney McGuire's McGuire the case is being senterone and "all parties are pead

Harry Winston was be have great trust in the inhis clients, allowing then his shop with \$1 milion jewels without asking late or a deposit, just so they the feel of the stone t passion for diamonds at what many considered by daring dealer in the mit also credited with district hitherto untapped sourced ful gems — estate sales p found stones that tone suddenly looked appear temporary

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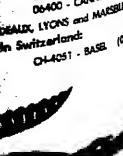


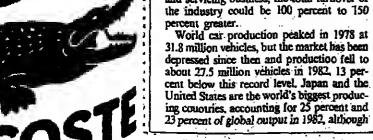
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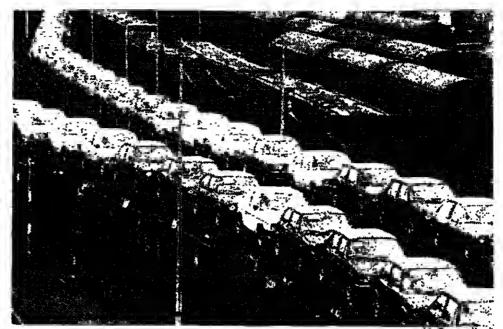
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New from Mercedes Benz, the 190E compact.



New cars leave the Volkswagen plant in Wolfsburg, West Germany.

Bonn Measures on Fuel Certain to Increase European Prices

Special to the IHT

BONN — Starting Jan. 1, 1986, the only ears West Germans will be allowed to buy will cost more, go slower and burn more gasoline than today's models. But the class of 86 will be cleaner.

Identifying the automobile as a prime cause of air pollution, the Bonn government has given the motor industry two and a half years to come up with cars fitted with catalytic exhanst gas filters and requiring unleaded gasoline.

.. Nobody objects to cleaner cars, in principle. But the decision, steered through the cabinet by Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann, has been attacked as hasty by every major West German car firm. They, hike the French and Italians, would prefer to wait for unified European standards.

"West Germany is now the only European Commu-nity country with firm plans to enforce lead-free fuel. The move has surprised the automobile industry and "Oh, it's not formula . sparked fears that the European car market could be

won't went it and still ... The industry says costs will rise unacceptably, jobs man explanation could be lost and the benefits of the proposed technol-This integral wante .. ogy are questionable. Manufacturers will suffer, they

contend, from having to divide production between lead-free markets and elsewhere.

The decision affects all new cars registered after the 1986 deadline. List prices will rise by up to 1,500 Deutsche marks, reflecting the cost of the catalytic

Among the arguments against the move are that unleaded fuel cuts engine power and costs more, and that cars will use more of it; that checks on the converters' efficiency will inflate maintenance bills; and that since the price of the converters, which sharply cut emission levels of hydrocarbons, carbon ride and nitrous oxide, varies little according to: model size, small-car hoyers will be penalized disproportionately.

The technology itself presents no problems, as European firms have long experience in the lead-free U.S. market. But the motor industry feels that the cabinet move does not allow enough time to retool production lines. Ford Werke's technical director, Gerhard Hartwig, says that 1986 is wholly unrealistic, that five years would be more appropriate.

Mr. Zimmermann believes motorists are ready to pay to clean up the air they have long polluted. He also believes that West Germany, Europe's biggest car

producer and the Continent's most important market.

can persuade other countries to follow suit.

He may be right. Although the EC awaits commission proposals oo introducing lead-free gasoline, Austria, which is oot an EC member, last moothaug ordered restrictions similar to Bonn's, also starting in 1986, and had decided earlier to offer unleaded gasoline to meet the needs of West German tourists.

Except France and Italy, other EC states - as well as Switzerland and some Scandinavian countries favor lead-free gasoline, although none has made firm plans to introduce it.

The president of West Germany's Automobile Industry Association, Horst Backmann, warned that a blow to West German sales by major French and Italian automakers — whose small cars would be most affected by the higher prices — could bring retaliation against West German exporters. They have a lot to lose. West German automakers

export 60 percent of their output, mainly in Europe. Karl-Heinz Briam, a board member at Volkswagen, has warned of disruption to the domestic car market. He forecast a sales boom, with buyers rushing to beat the deadline, then a long slump that could cost many jobs in the auto sector and related industries.

The gasoline market could also be in for disruption. Although unleaded normal grade fuel is easy to produce, super grade is more difficult and would require heavy investment.

EC environment ministers agreed in June to require further reductions - the fourth in 10 years - in auto exhaust emissions. Automakers so far have concentrated on cutting fuel consumption, but lead-free gasoline could virtually wipe out recent gains. Opel forecasts a 10-percent rise in consumption with unleaded fuel, increasing the overall level of gas emissions aped into the air.

Ford warns that the platinum and associated metals used to coat the honeycomb ceramic filters in the catalytic converters come from the Soviet Union and South Africa, which could pose supply problems. Ford also points out that the converters lose efficiency at the high speeds favored by West German drivers.

While the West German auto industry has pledged 10 million DM to share research costs on unleaded gasoline with the government, skepticism remains high. Volkswagen Chairman Carl Hahn said recently: "We believe we should continue with our present course, which benefits consumers as well as the

Transition Time: Challenges, Choices For World Industry

By Arthur M. Spinella

DETROIT - In a recent interview, the Tokyo-based international trade analyst J. Jonathan Bergman summarized the state of the world auto industry: "We have suffered an industrial Normandy, confronted an antomative Armageddon; and we will not know of our survival for a dozen years."

Mr. Bergman called 1983 "the year of transition, a portal to the future far different from the past."

The last four years have indeed altered the face, posture and makeup of the industry worldwide. And regardless of 1983 sales increases, the prospects remain cloudy because of new directions automakers must take to meet challenges and conditions that four years ago were anticipated, but oot expected to occur until late in the century. These include:

Automobile markets in the United States, Europe and Japan because saturated far more quickly than any auto company expected because

prices increased at a rate outstripping growth of disposable income.

The situation in Latin America, which 18 months ago was considered the most promising region for medium-term auto sales in the coming decade, has deteriorated severely.

 The world's automakers now see the Asia-Pacific area as potentially the most lucrative new market and are scrambling to forge deals with the regioo's governments to produce vehicles.

 Joint production plans are effectively reducing the oumber of manufacturers in the world; they are also adding tension to international politics as national pride is piqued and laws must be examined or rewritten to accommodate these new entities.

 Labor parest is expected to increase as unskilled labor is rapidly laced by more militant skilled workers throughout the industry.

While all these conditions were expected at some time, the worldwide recession and economic turmoil forced the industry in confroot these and other challenges sooner than anticipated. Many of these concerns are being addressed by the world's top antomobile executives. Meanwhile, however, this last year's slightly

improving performance, while gratifying, was hardly a significant enough provement to justify widespread joy. Worldwide production of cars, trucks and buses is expected to hit 39

illion units in 1983, up from 37 million last year but dismally shy of the 42-million record set in 1978. Even worse, production capacities remained underutilized, most nota-bly in the United States, where only 54.2 percent of plant capacity was in

use last year. Internationally, the only countries with worse performances were Argentina and Britain. The West Germans and Japanese were able to keep production above 95 percent, partly because of strong export markets such as the United States and partly because of corrency exchange rates that were decidedly

tilted in their favor. The most glamorous of the medium- to long-term markets is the region ringing the South China Sea. The Asia-Pacific area is believed to be likely to reach an automotive boom of proportions not seen since the 1960s in

the United States. The region has 405 million people and an annual economic growth rate in excess of 5 percent. Sales projections are for eight million vehicles by 1990—up a million and a half from last year. And this excludes China,

with its billion-plus population. Furthermore, automobile industry executives and analysts anticipate that, by 1990, Asia-Pacific nations will be able to produce more than 13.5

million vehicles. Since the region will not be able to absorb all the cars and trucks manufactured, exports will become a key ingredient in the political plan. Export areas targeted include North America and Southern Europe initially, and later South America. Japan is easily the dominant force in Asia-Pacific, but ocwly industrial-

ized nations are out for a piece of its hide. In Taiwan, for example, Toyota Motor Co. has been drawn into a \$550-million investment deal to assemble 300,000 compacts a year by the end of the decade.

Mitsubishi Motors and the Malaysian government have reached a deal to build 80,000 cars a year by 1989. Indonesia is consolidating its 20 assorted assembly plants - one of which is owned by General Motors Corp. and produces Toyotas - into six.

But the main country playing King Kong to Japan's Godzilla is South Korea. General Motors owns 50 percent of one truck manufacturer there, and the government is building a new plant for Hyundai Motors Ltd. to produce an updated, more sophisticated version of its Pony compact for export to North America.

Taiwan, with one eye on Japan, the other on South Korea and China in the back of its mind, has struck a deal with Nissan Motor Co., Ford Motor Co. and Toyota to produce more than 500,000 vehicles a year, even though the domestic market will be hard-pressed to absorb half that oumber by the end of the decade.

The sleeper in Asia-Pacific is Indonesia, with 150 million people and a wealth of oil and iron ore.

One of Indonesia's partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Malaysia, is pro-Japanese. Its prime minister, Mahathir bin Mohamad, said last year that his country must look to Japan for guidance in international trade if it is to become a significant economic power.

ASEAN, whose other members are Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand, plans to have individual countries produce specific automotive parts in order to gain an efficiency that no one of the five countries could

In Australia, antomobiles made by Japanese companies took almost 45 percent of sales last year. The Japanese now ship some Australian-built cars to Europe in order to circumvent strict import quotas on Japanese

The most vocal anti-Japanese stand in the United States was taken by Ford during the U.S. International Trade Commission hearings oo quotas that led to the 1981 agreement for Japan in limit passenger-car exports to the United States. Ironically, in Australia and in the Asia-Pacific region much of Ford's success is based on its joint ventures with Toyo Kogyo Co., maker of Mazda automobiles.

Last year, Ford edged past GM in Australian sales, primarily because it now distributes Mazdas there. The GLC, bearing the Ford oval logo and a Laser cameplate, is also credited with putting Ford ahead of GM in Australia. And the Ford name is on the Mazda 626 as Telstar.

Total sales of Ford's TK line in the Asia-Pacific region: 300,000 units, which means Ford outsells TK's own versions of the GLC and the 626 in the region, excluding Japan. On a more distant sales horizon, last year the auto industry discovered

China, with its billion people and labor costs of 60 cents an hour. China's agreement this year with American Motors Corp. puts it not only into the Asia-Pacific market but potentially into Europe because of AMCs ties with Renault. China is also discussing a joint automobile venture with

As in the United States, the European market has reached an estimated 90-percent saturation level, with replacement vehicles now the primary source of sales. But the projected sales growth rate in Europe remains higher than in the United States for both the short and medium term.

Automative experts agree that the most significant growth in Europe will come in the southern nations, as the middle class continues to grow and eventually moves away from the no-frills automobile that is oow such a large part of the market

Production as well is beginning to shift from north to south, a trend exemplified by British figures: Britain registered a record sales quarter earlier this year, but at the same time its antomobile production rate was the lowest in eight years.

Internationalization of the European automobile companies has moved from foreign intruders such as GM, Ford and Chrysler to joint ventures including the Peugeot-Renault-Volvo alliance and such Euro-Japanese deals as those between BL Ltd. and Honda Motor Co., and

between Nissan and Alfa Romeo S.p.A. In the forefront of the recession-induced competition to increase control of the European market is a GM-Ford battle reminiscent of the Chevy-Ford sales competition in the United States 20 years ago.

GM entered the subcompact fray for the first time with its Spanishbuilt Corsa, and, to even its surprise, found a major market. Ford, trying to set itself apart and ahead, took a bold step with the aero-styled Sierra and briefly moved into first place in Europe, ahead of Renault. (The feat did, however, require costly consumer incentives, such as rebates.)

The next 12 months will show this battle between Ford and GM heating up substantially. GM, for example, plans a continuously variable transmission to gain a marketing edge, hoping this will sell Europeans on

er customer bougable - Alfa-Nissan: Air of Optimism By Robert Wazeka ry Europe model in Britain. In October, Alfa wil

ROME - For Alfa Romeo, the deal provided an influx of fresh capital and Japanese efficiency. For Nissan, it was a chance to increase its European market presence in the face of trade barriers. For Naples, it offered the prospect of new jobs.

Three years after a joint-venture agreement was signed between Alfa Romeo and Nissan on Oct. 9, 1980, all these promises are on the way to being fulfilled. The turnsround at Alfa has been dramatic, with the company now predicting that next year it will register its first profit in more than a decade, in part because of the Nissan agreement.

Jobs have been created — although not as many as originally hoped — at Alfa's Pomigliano d'Arco plant in Naples and at the new \$42-million Pratola Secra assembly plant that the two companies built at nearby Avellino. And Nissan anticipates selling 21,000 cars annually in Europe — all outside Italy.

Alfa and Nissan are ready to release their new cars, lmost exactly on schedule, but the question remains whether a weak European car market is ready for

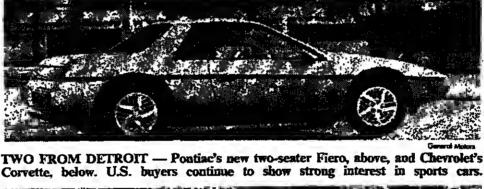
This month, Nissan is introducing its Datsun Cher-

mveil its Ama (for Alfa Romeo Nissan Autoveicoli) in Frankfurt. The two cars, which are virtually identical, will eventually come in three different models ranging in size from 1,200cc to 1,500cc. This will put them between the upper levels of the small-car market and the lower levels of the medium-car market. Price and final specifications for the models have not been

The two companies together hope to sell 18,000 cars during the last three mouths of this year and 60,000 annually for the duration of the 10-year, 50-50 joint centure agreement. Franco Perugia, a spokesman for Alfa, said, however, that whether the 60,000 level would be reached would depend upon "prevailing market conditions," and these are notoriously difficult to predict. For the moment, Alfa is not making any forecasts for next year.

Under the agreement, Alfa is to try to sell 30,000 Arnas in Italy and 9,000 in the rest of Europe. For the short term, the Arna will be sold only in Italy and West Germany, with market trials in other countries as conditions become favorable. Nissan will market

(Continued on Following Page)





U.S. Recovery Strong, but Stiff Japanese Competition Feared

DETROIT - The long-awaited S. automotive recovery finally rived, and now industry experts re wondering how strong it will be. That depends on a number of faclors, including Japanese imports and the strength of the U.S. econo-

The recovery has been good for car dealers. The attrition rate -the oumber of dealers forced out of business - has declined and, after four years of very low sales, dealers are experiencing real consumer interest. "One day the factory was the head trying to get more cars." The automakers also have done

well. The General Motors Corp. and the Chrysler Corp. are heading for record profit years. Chrysler has paid off its \$1.2 billion in federally gnaranteed debt seven years early, is refinancing another \$4.2 billion in intermediate debt and is looking forward to paying dividends again. GM has restored dividend cuts and is averaging about according to a Wall Street analyst.

year, Ford averaged variable prof-its of about \$2,500 per automobile. The automa Variable profit on the oew Thunderbird and Coogar models are currently about \$4,000 per car, an industry expert said.

Arthur G. Davis, auto analyst for the Wall Street firm Prescott Ball & Turben Inc., believes that the recovery will last for more than a year, perhaps longer. He believes that the U.S. automotive market-\$4,500 per car in variable profit, can grow at a 10-percent rate pext year, but that the performance of

dealer in Wichita, Kansas. "The overseas profits, has turned the cor- limiting the oumber of Japanese next day we were beating them over ner. Through the first half of the cars imported to the United States

while the 1.68-million-unit ceiling is in place," Mr. Davis said. "If they don't do it oow, they never will. Once the limitations come off in April, the Japanese will recapture the small-car market."

on Japanese imports. "The automakers must expand The size of the pie has grown, but the Japanese share has not been

allowed to grow proportionately: The same 1.68 million units was worth nearly one-third of the U.S. New car sales in the United

States are expected to reach nine million this year, including imports. Through the end of August, sales by the domestic makers were 17-percent ahead of 1982, with im-The Ford Motor Co., which for the automakers will be related to ports taking a market share of less beating us over the head trying to get us to take more cars," said Les Donovan, a Cadillac and Pontiac North American operations with the automakers will be related to ports taking a market share of less whether or not the U.S. governoot than 25 percent. That, however, is not take more cars," said Les North American operations with ment renegotiates an agreement oot due to new market strength by

market before the economic upturn. Furthermore, shortages of Japanese cars were reported by dealers in Angust, indicating that demand remains strong. There are many reasons why the

U.S. market recovered so quickly, and industry experts disagree on which had the greatest impact. The automakers point to the success of new products and to positive, if intangible, attitude changes on the part of the consumer. Mr. Davis attributes the growth

to a decline in the savings rate, to normal growth resulting from the U.S. economic upturn and, importantly, to the interest-rate subsidies offered by the automakers earlier in the year to stimulate sales in singgish sectors, particularly the smaller domestic cars.

Interest rates fell in 1982, as did the inflation rate. But the rates could creep back up, which would affect the recovery. Mr. Davis believes that pricing policies, which include interest-rate subsidies and other market stimulants, also will have an effect on the strength and duration of the recovery.

"Detroit manufacturers have

raised prices substantially and reduced low-end product lines to improve profits and pay for new plants and tooling," he said. "New car prices have increased from 100 percent to 200 percent above the 21-percent increase in average family income since 1979. The interestrate subsidy programs offered by Detroit in June and July increased

GM. Ford and Chrysler. Rather, it ing the market potential for price is directly attributable to the limit discounted product." Mr. Davis believes that car sales

> units next year and perhaps 10.5 million units in 1985. Ann C. Knight, an analyst at Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins Inc., has taken a more bullish stance. She issued a report in August to rebut an article in a national publication that said many potential buyers were staying away because wage increases were not keeping pace with car price in-

> will total about 9.6 million units this year, and rise to 9.8 million

While no one can deny that there are people who can't afford a car, the article over-emphasized the importance of the list price," Ms. Knight said in her report. "We have found that changes in household net worth and average new car operating costs, which include depreciation and finance charges, are better indicators of new car de-

She said that new car operating costs had declined as a percentage of household income. "We don't believe that recent cost increases are enough to hamper a robust domestic auto sales recovery." She forecast a 19-percent gain for 1983 and an additional 13.9-percent gain The automakers, of course, tend

cases using planning volumes of close to 10.5 million units for next While there is disagreement about which economic factors are significant, there is general agreement that the domestic automakers

to share Ms. Knight's more opti-

mistic view of the market, in some

have been successful in maximizing the market approach. Dealers and

A Vital Catalyst for World Industry with 30.6 percent of total world exports, and the six main producing countries of the Euro-

The following is excerpted from the July issue of the OECD Observer, a monthly publication of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

of the automotive industry cannot be overstated, particularly its importance to the OECD countries. The world automotive market is estimated at \$250 billion (on the basis of an average price of \$9,000 a vehicle). If sales of parts and used cars are included, along with the repair and servicing business, the total turnover of

PARIS — The world economic importance

World car production peaked in 1978 at 31.8 million vehicles, but the market has been depressed since then and production fell to about 27.5 million vehicles in 1982, 13 percent below this record level. Japan and the United States are the world's biggest producing couotries, accounting for 25 percent and 23 percent of global output in 1982, although pean Community together produced more than either of the giant nations - 35 percent of the world total. It has become a highly concentrated indus-

try, with a few constructors accounting for the bulk of production. In the United States. two companies - General Motors and Ford control 84 percent of the domestic market, while in Japan, the two largest producers -Toyota and Nissan - have 59 percent of the local market. The largest manufacturer in the world, General Motors, produced more than 5 million vehicles in 1981. The next four firms - one American, two Japanese and one European - each produced between 2 million and 3 million while three other companies (all European) produced 1 million or more. Three firms (two Japanese and one American) made more than 800,000 cars that year.

World trade to finished cars is thought to

be worth about \$60 billion a year, \$57 billion

West Germany with 22.8 percent. The United States is a net importer, accounting in 1981 for more than 30 percent of total world imports. Europe also imported nearly 30 percent of the world total trade but, like Japan, remains a net exporter of cars. An exceptionally high proportion of Japanese productioo is exported - about 50 percent or more in The auto industry is also a major employer.

In West Germany, it accounts for 10.4 per-

ceot of manufacturing employment, io

France for 9.6 percent, in Japan 8.9 percent, in Sweden 7.9 percent, in Britain 5.8 percent and in the United States 4.3 percent. Employment has fallen considerably in the industry in recent years as output has declined. Until recently, most automobile manufacturers were solidly profitable businesses, financing investment out of their own profits

to a large extent. During the last three years, however, the downturn in demand and the (Continued on Following Page)

manufacturers report that there is

(Continued on Page 11S)

of it accounted for by OECD countries and more than half by two countries - Japan, sales rates over 10 percent, indicat-

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automatic transmission cars, which have been ignored because of their

er, are recession-induced labor ten- out of recession. relatively poorer performance and sions in Europe. Questions about lower fuel economy. alien workers have resulted in labor riots, and while men like Jaguar's All this tap dancing led to 10 John Egan and BL's Sir Michael million sales last year, with 11.5 Edwardes have been able to \$13 in West Germany. The latter, squeeze higher productivity from for example, burdened Volksmillion deliveries anticipated for 1985 and 13 million in 1990 -

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riots anticipated as Europe comes Potentially debilitating, howev-

Another factor hurting some European countries is the wide diversity of labor costs, ranging from \$6.62 an hour in Spain to almost

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their workers, the overall labor out-look is bleak, with strikes and more competitive price in many coun-

currencies against the dollar ailowed some businesses to export vehicles and automotive parts to Third World nations formerly dominated by U.S. manufacturers. Things are expected to improve for ses within 18 months if the dollar weakens as anticipated, but there are some concerns that K-cars to Puerto Rico.) too much damage has already been

The brunt of the global recession, however, was taken by U.S.based automakers. In 1982, car, truck and bus production of 6.9 million mits was the lowest in the United States since 1961, and almost 50 percent below the peak output of 12.9 million units registered in 1978.

And there is an even more intricate problem facing North American antomakers: dwindling production capacity. In the short and duction capacity. In the short and the short an medium term, if an automobile turnaround occurs, Detroit may not be able to build enough cars to

Peak North American production was 10.3 million cars in 1979. Now capacity is 9.8 million, and that offers no flexibility to meet demands for a mix of big and small

Estimates put Detroit's potential shortfall at almost one million units if the North American market hits an annual sales rate of 10 million units or more. Should the market turn, imports can be expected to take a significant share of any

Many in the United States beheve Detroit is neither worried about nor interested in this prob-lem. Instead, analysts contend, Detroit is switching emphasis from high volume and low profit mar-gins to lower volume and higher profits per unit. Furthermore, analysts insist. Detroit intends to meet any significant increase in demand by importing more vehicles from

AUTO PARTS & ACCESSORIES "OEM quality "Flexible Price

BENZ FIAT LOTUS PEUGEOT VW

HONOA ISUZU MAZOA MITSUBISHI NISSAN TOYOTA

ODGE FORD JEEP GM CATERPILL CONTRACTED WITH 958 factories

EXPORTER & MANUFACTUER GRACE & CO

Ford, for example, is quietly working on plans that would bring automobiles designed by Toyo Kogyo into the United States from a Ford-owned Mexican manufacturing plant. Chrysler's Mexican operations build K-cars meeting all U.S. safety and emissions standards. (The company ships Mexican-built, rather than U.S.-made,

Ford will begin importing its Eu-ropean Sierra to the United States as a high-line specialty model in the Lincoln-Mercury franchise later

GM's deal to import small cars from Japanese affiliates Isuzu Motors Ltd. and Suzuki Motor Co. Ltd., as well its joint venture to build subcompacts in Fremont, California, with Toyota, points the way to a time when no U.S.-built small cars will be needed from sole-

production. Honda's Marysville, Ohio, operation went on stream this year, building Accords, and is expected to begin assembly of the resulting intensification of compe-BL-Honda car in 1985. Nissan Mo-tition have brought some firms to tor Manufacturing's truck plant has automotive expansion penciled into the corporate blueprints.

European truckmakers such as Volvo and Daimler-Benz AG have operations in the United States, and Japan's Hino Motors Ltd. is scheduling a plant in the South to barked on massive investment proassemble CKD medium-duty grams to update their production trucks by the end of this year.

None of this will do much for the United Anto Workers union, whose rolls have dropped to fewer than one million members in the last five years. And the strong antiunion stands by many of the foreign operations' officials are expected to produce the most severe labor unrest in recent U.S. automotive history.

But that seems to be in the cards regardless of what country is discussed. Even Japan, with its calm labor relations, is expecting relatively bitter confrontations between automakers and workers.

Cutbacks have become a global phenomenon. GM chopped its worldwide labor force from 853,000 in 1979 to 657,000 last year. Chrysler's U.S. white-collar work force is 21,000, down from 40,000 four years ago. GM's Buick division expects to build luxury models in Flint, Michigan, with 3,600 workers instead of the GMapproved number of 5,200; assem-bly time will decrease from 49 hours to less than 30 hours per

Inside the new Citroën BX at a Paris show room.

Vital Catalyst to World Industry

(Continued From Preceding Page)

tition have brought some firms to particular having to be bailed out by their respective governments (Chrysler and British Leyland). In a bid to improve their efficiency and their competitiveness, the main manufacturers have recently emprocesses. American manufacturers have earmarked about \$80 billion for re-equipping their factories over the seven years from 1978 to 1985. During the same period, European manufacturers are planning to spend an estimated \$35 billion on new capital equipment, and in

about \$12 billion over a three-year period (1980-1983). Economies of scale are consider-

able in the industry and have resulted in the growing concentration of the industry as international competition has built up over the years. Also the growing costs of product development and of marketing and distribution operations have led to an increase in cooperation between companies. Cooperative technical, marketing and production ventures have been established by General Motors and Isuzu (prior to the recent agreement with Toyota), Chrysler and Mitsubishi, Ford and Toyo-Kogyo and Renault and American Motors. Joint research and development arrangements have also been Japan anto firms are investing pioneered in Europe, where Peu-

duction in a jointly owned factory in France, while Renault and Volkswagen are involved in joint gearbox development and Fiat and Peugeot are working together on small engine production.

The future development of the motor industry will depend largely on the level of demand in the next 10 or 20 years. That will determine whether the present production capacity being developed and modernized is justified and whether there is room for all the major manufacturers now in the market.

New car registrations in 1980 amounted to about 28 million, of which the OECD area accounted for 23 million, or about 82 percent. (Continued on Following Page)

Optimism on Alfa-Nissan Joint Venture

(Continued From Preceding Page) 21,000 Datsun Cherry Europes in various commises outside Italy, and is hoping to sell about half in Brit-

Both cars will be considered Italian rather than Japanese, since they will have been built 80 percent by Alfa Romeo and 20 percent by Nissan. In essence, Alfa is building the engines and transmissions and Nis-

san the bodies. The joint venture agreement was Italian government and was bitterly opposed by Fiat, which charged that it would bring a Japanese in 1982 from \$63-billion in 1981

"Trojan horse" into Europe. Those in Italy who favored the agreement cited unemployment statistics in Naples and Alfa's financial trou-bles. "Without this co-production reement" said Gianni de Michelis, then state holdings minister, "Alfa would be lost."

"It is absolutely not accurate to say that the agreement saved Alfa Romeo," said Mr. Perugia, who pointed to the introduction of the Alfa 33 model in June, increases in worker productivity, a new financmitially controversial. It split the ing program, worker layoffs and better management. The company's losses dropped to \$46 million

197,800 units from 192,000. Indications are that Alfa Romeo will rely on more joint ventures.

The company has a five-year, \$4.5million agreement with Daihatsu of Japan to manufacture 8,000 Charade models in South Africa. And in June 1981, Alfa signed an \$87million accord with Fiat for joint manufacturing - and joint purchases of major components from outside suppliers - for a new, upper-range 2,000cc car that Alfa will launch in a few years to replace its Alfetta model. This agreement, it is estimated, will save 15 to 20 percent in costs.

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Before we built our new Seat Ronda, we built a reputation for making reliable cars.

It started over 30 years ago in our Barcelona plant In May 1953, the first Seat drove off the assembly line and into

the hands of its proud owner.

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BUILDING IN RELIABILITY. We hope you never crash your car into a wall but it's something we do quite

At speeds up to 50 km/h. This crash test helps us determine whether our body structure is strong enough.
It's a tough world out

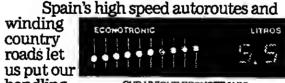
there. And we want you to be protected by a car that's

even tougher. Then there is our salt water test.

Our engineers try to cause corrosion so they can design new methods for preventing it-like our cataphoresis process.

We know that if we've stopped the rust in the lab, we can stop it on the road. And the proof is the 6-year anticorrosion guarantee that we offer with

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handling OUR UNIQUE ECONOTRONIC to the test, but how do we make sure our cars will start in a Swedish winter?

We drive them into giant freezers, slam the door and turn the temperature down to an Arctic chill.

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But there's another test we think is important too. Value. We believe our cars offer the finest

value for money in their class.

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THE HARDEST TEST OF ALL. Even with all our sophisticated equipment there's one test we can't perform; one detail our craftsmen can't check: How will

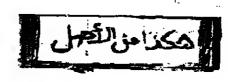
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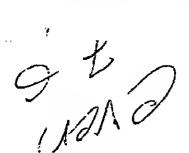
We've put our cars to the test. Now it's your turn.

AND FOR THOSE WHO DO.









AUTO INDUSTRY

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1983

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geot, Renault and Volto crating in engine design duction in a jointly orally in France, while Rem Volkswagen are involvi: gearbox development and Pengeot are working top small engine production.

The future development motor industry will depart on the level of demanding 10 or 20 years. That will whether the present profes pacity being developed at ernized is justified there is room for all theme ufacturers now in the mar New car registrator t

which the OECD are at for 23 million, or about (Continued on Followigh

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while sales increased in 197,800 units from 1920 Indications are that Abb will rely on more joint The company has a forest Japan to manufacture 16 rade models in Soul Mr. in June 1981. Alle smale Alfa mullion accord with Fale: manufacturing - adject f the chases of major compose outside suppliers – krist per-renge 1.000a calafa

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Vital Catalyst to International Industry

(Confinmed From Preceding Page) for an increasing share of the world stances might otherwise exert a area. During this period, sales are The OECD market was 8 percent market over the medium to long negative impact. down in 1980, with 1.9 million fewer vehicles registered than in 1979. and demand weakened further in 1981 to about 20 million. world sales for some time.

One of the problems is that the downturn in the market may not be due purely to cyclical but also to a longer term structural development as OECD markets approach saturation levels. The main component of demand is now a function of replacement rather than first-time purchase. This trend has now spread to many OECD countries, with the result that the annual rate of demand growth for automobiles fell from more than 6 percent in the 1960s to around 1.6 percent in the 1970s. There is little prospect that this trend will be reversed in the main OECD markets, unless there is an upward shift in saturation levels or a decrease in vehicle lifetimes, leading to higher scrapping rates. But such changes in behavior do not look likely, and it is not expected that the rate of demand growth will return to the levels of the 1960s.

Outside the OECD area, however, there is considerable potential for growth, with automobile markets in a number of developing countries reaching takeoff stage. Thus these countries will account

term, but they are starting from a low base so the OECD area will continue to account for the bulk of

While demographic factors and income levels are basic determinants of the demand for automobiles, operating costs and vehicle and Africa's slightly. prices also constitute direct influences on the ownership and use of private cars. The proportion of the household budget spent on transportation tends to remain constant. So any increase in one element is offset by a decrease in another. In particular, rises in fuel costs tend to lead to a reduction in the distance traveled while, over time, increases in costs and vehicle prices tend to have an impact on ownership and demand through a trend in favor of smaller vehicles. Car prices vary considerably from country to country because of the differences in local tax rates, the cost and availability of credit, the differential between new and used car prices, geographic conditions (car owner-ship tends to be higher in rural than in urban areas), not to mention

psychological nature (such as the

desire for privacy, status, faster

travel) that can sustain antomobile

demand when economic circum-

The OECD secretariat's projec-

the year 2000 suggest that the share France, 340,000 in Italy, 330,000 in of North America and Western Europe will decline by that year, while substantially and Eastern Europe's

Most OECD markets seem to be approaching saturation levels, with replacement demand now typically accounting for 85 percent or more of total demand. In this simution, overall demand becomes a direct function of the average lifetime of motor vehicles, and the most posi-tive aspect of the current state of the market is that scrapping rates at the moment are below their anticipated long-term level. Historically, average vehicle lifetimes range from around 10 years (in Belgium and France) to 16 years (Sweden). In mature OECD markets, firsttime demand is expected to be 50 percent lower in 1990 than it is now; the only exception is Japan, where new demand is forecast to be 50 percent higher than in 1979-1980 at least until the mid 1980s. noneconomic factors of a more

Despite this fall in first-time demand, however, total demand for motor vehicles is still projected to expand appreciably between 1985 and 2000 even within the OECD

expected to grow by about 880,000 units in the United States, by tions for automobile demand up to 450,000 in Spain, 400,000 in

Market growth will be greater in Asia's and Latin America's will rise the non-OECD area in relative terms between 1985 and 2000, of course, although still well below OECD levels in absolute terms for the bulk of these countries. But some markets are predicted to expand significantly faster than the OECD in absolute terms; these include Brazil, where sales are expected to increase by 1.58 million units a year over the period, the Soviet Union (an additional 1.16 million), Mexico (plus 760,000), the Middle East (plus 670,000) and the rest of Eastern Enrope (plus 590,000).

> world demand for automobiles could be 25-percent higher in 1990 than at present, with a further 22-2000. By 1990, replacement demand will constitute 71 percent of total world demand, against 58 per-cent now, rising to 76 percent by the end of the century. The average annual growth rate for world automobile demand is forecast at 2 percent throughout the 1980s and 1990s.

Overall, it is estimated that total

No Alternative to Competition

John F. Smith, Jr. is director of worldwide product planning for General Motors Corp. The following are excerpts of a speech he gave March 16 at the third U.S. Japanese Automo-tive Industry Conference at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

PROTECTIONISM is not a good answer to foreign competition in the automotive industry]. Legislation is inflexible. And [it] often results in more problems than solutions. Instead of trying to hide behind laws and regulations, U.S. auto companies must catch up with their foreign competition and catch up as quickly as possible.

In the automotive industry, we must learn to design and manufacture small cars ecooomically. We must be a leader in managing technology. Labor and management mus continue their united efforts to bring our tabor costs down to competitive levels. And we must make quantum improvements in productivity and quality. That is the only true road to recovery for our industry. It's a difficult road - but it's the only one open to us.

Everyone in the American and European auto business is striving to overcome the competitive advantage held by the Japanese. Certainly, part of the competitive strategy must emphasize new design and manufacturing technology. There is no doubt that robots, lasers, flexible automation and computer-assisted design systems can help us improve quality and productivity, while reducing

But new management strategies are also required. And among those strategies are the expanded use of cooperative business arrangements among automotive manufacturers — more specifically, between U.S. and Japanese companies. These arrangements can give us the best of both worlds ... combining the excellence of Japanese manufacturing and management techniques with American technological leadership. Within the duration of these business arrangements, American automakers can more expeditiously bridge the gap between U.S. and Japanese manufacturing systems and guarantee their ability to compete in the international auto-

These business arrangements can take many and varied forms - including joint research and development, licensing and marketing agreements, common production of components, joint ventures, supply agreements, and equity ownership. Equity ownership agreements are attracting a great deal of attention these days. American Motors and Renault, Ford and Toyo Kogyo, Chrysler and Mitsubishi are all examples.

Equity ownership and joint ventures are the most familiar examples bere in the United States, but cooperative business arrangements — of many types — are really nothing new to the automobile industry. The Europe-ans were probably the pioneers in this field,

and they continue to practice such arrangements extensively. For example:

· British Leyland now assembles and sells the Honda Acclaim under license in Britain. The success of this venture has led the two companies to work together on the design, engineering and development of a new luxury

 Volkswagen supplies engines and transmissions to Chrysler and makes some body panels for BMW.

 Volkswagens are to be assembled at Seat plants in Spain under an agreement between the two companies.

 And VW has held talks with Nissan on producing the German company's Santana model in Japan for Japan and Southeast Asia.

 VW and Renault also have recently agreed to build transmissions jointly.
 Ford Motor Co. owns a 25-percent equity interest in Toyo Kogyo and relies on that low-cost Japanese source for many of the cars it sells in Japan and the rest of the Asia-

Pacific area. Again, the attraction of low-cost, high-quality production of small cars has led Ford to turn to a Japanese producer for a product suitable for this geographical area. Reportedly, Ford is also considering that source for future distribution in the United States. That's hardly an exhaustive list. But it does

make the point that business arrangements take many forms. They can range across the entire automotive manufacturing process from design to manufacture, assembly, procurement and distribution.

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The Strong U.S. Recovery

(Continued From Page 9S)

an increase in general automotive

Performance, styling and appeal are more important than ever, back with its Dodge Daytone and "GM's new Corvette is doing very Chrysler Laser models in the sports well; Firebird and Camaro sales car segment and a host of other remain strong, and Pontiac's new performance packages. American "two-scat Fiero sports car will gen- Motors is introducing the Encore erate even more market enthusi-erate even more market enthusi-erate even more market enthusi-exem. Ford's Thunderbird, Congar, model.

Tempo and Topaz models have been well-received and are profit-able. Chrysler, which did well enough with K-car derivatives, like its convertibles, is coming right

Frankfurt Star: Volkswagen Pins Hopes on Golf Mark II

FRANKFURT — Volkswagen's new Golf, now in the showrooms, is the undoubted star of the 50th International Motor Show, which is opening in Frankfurt today. At least one million persons are expected to attend the show.

The press reviews of the Golf Mark II have been mixed during the month before the show: "Evolutionary, not revolutionary", "a fantastic auto in a boring package" and "more Japanese than Japanese" are among the judgments in West Germany's daily new-

papers and antomotive press.

Volkswagen Chairman Carl Hann is banking on the new Golf to put the company back in the black next year after worldwide 1982 losses of 300 million Deutsche and the second seco sche marks. The company's losses have continued into 1983. Investment and development costs alone for the Golf II total 2.1 billioo Deutsche marks.

About 65 million Golfs have been sold since the model was introduced in 1974 and it now accounts for 40 percent of the Volkswagen/Audi group's worldwide production. For much of its nine-year life it has been Europe's best-selling car, challenged only recent-ly by General Motor's Opel Kadette.

The new Golf, whose development took five years, must therefore pick up the mantle of Volkswagen's mass sales car. From the outside the changes are subtle — 17 centimeters longer and five centimeters wider million Deutsche marks of the development cost than the previous model. A West German antomotive which 221 million has been spent on the robots.

From the outside the changes are subtle ... A West German automotive writer testing the model launch in Bavaria reported that 'it didn't turn one head.'

writer testing the model launch in Bavaria reported

that "it didn't turn one head." Inside, the Golf II has 30 percent more luggage space. It is more economical, with the drag coefficient reduced to 0.34 from 0.42 on the earlier model, and the 1.3-liter, 55-horsepower basic model will cost 13,490 Deutsche marks - 3 percent more than the earlier

Volkswagen hopes to reach daily production of 2,000 units by the end of 1983 and 3,400 in European plants during 1984. The new Golf should begin rolling off U.S. and South African production lines by next

Although the development and promotion costs are expected to prove a drag on 1983 earnings, Volks-wagen can look forward to lower labor costs in the medium term after building a new assembly hall at its

main Wolfsburg works.

At Wolfsburg, 250 robots will perform nearly all assembly work on the Golf. This has eaten up 548 million Deutsche marks of the development costs, of

Volkswagen's production chief, Günter Hartwich, said at a pre-launching press conference in mid-August that the new technology will enable 1,000 jobs to be trimmed from the 5,000-strong Golf production

moreland County, Pennsylvania, has been cut bac and preparations are under way for the new Golf.

Stock analysts in Frankfurt are confident that the work force at Wolfsburg. The company is providing a retraining and early retirement program to avoid

Volkswagen's critics say the new Golf has been too long in the making, leaving the company too exposed to the slump in U.S. sales, where the Golf is marketed as the Rabbit. Once viewed by Volkswagen's former chairman, Toni Schmücker, as the company's most promising overseas market, the United States turned into a nightmare during the last two years. Volks-wagen's market share in the United States has slumped below the 3-percent level from a high of 7.2 percent in 1970.

One of Mr. Hahn's priorities since he was brough in from the tire manufacturers Conti-Gummi to head Volkswagen in early 1982 has been to stem U.S. losses, which were mainly responsible for driving the group into the red worldwide last year.

Volkswagen has sold its partly completed Sterling Heights, Michigan, car assembly plant to Chrysler Corp. for \$192 million, although payments will be stretched over 12 years. This plant, bought by Mr. Schmücker in 1979, had been a major headache for U.S. operations and work on equipping it was halted in the middle of last year.

Production at the remaining U.S. plant in West-moreland County, Pennsylvania, has been cut back Stock analysts in Frankfurt are confident that the

strong U.S. economic recovery, coupled with the sale of Sterling Heights, should provide a sound basis for launch of the Golf II there next summer. Mr. Hahn has been very cautious about U.S. prospects, but was quoted in Zurich's Weltwoche newspaper in mid-August as saying that the U.S. subsidiary will move out of the red this year.

Although there are potential problems, mainly at Volkswagen's operations in Latin America, where the international debt crisis continues, the stock market seems to have shrugged them off and optimism over sales of the Golf II has been a major factor pushing Volkswagen share prices higher.
As a measure of investor confidence, by the end of

August Volkswagen's shares were trading 46-percent higher than at the beginning of the year, outstripping the wider market as measured by the Commerzbank index of 60 stocks, which gained 20 percent.

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Volvo's new 240 station wagon.

New Fuel Economy: Designers Streamline, Cut Weight

magazine published in Britain.

By Attribute Course to today more striking its may be a superior to the counterpart of only a few years ago there is to the counterpart of only a few years ago there is to the counterpart of only a few years ago there is the few counterpart of only a few years ago there is the affirmation. Superior of the strike is a first affirmation of the major role: They played an important role sectainly, but not the major one.

role: They played an important role sectainly, but not the major one.

An insight into the best produced can be gained by looking at the modern intended to the from the outside in, starting with its them. Because until very recently good on decides to the blummed engineers—that from about 50 billionness in hour (50 miles an hour) outward the majority of the power developed by in engineers first specially in a vercoming wind resistance. Reduce with resistance and you reduce fuel consumitation.

wind resistance. Reduce wind constante and you reduce fuel consumption.

The acceptance—sementalist glidging—of this basic physical law over the last facts for to five years has led to a complete charge in attitudes toward body styling and as a sementalist comphasis on aerodynamic efficiency, as a semental by its "drag factor" or "drag confiscient, "which was in the

region of 0.45 for the average car until recently. But during the last year a new generation of much more aerodynamic cars has been introduced with drag coefficients in the 0.30-0.36 region. Some, like the Ford Sierra (drag coefficient equals 0.32-0.34 according to mode) are to a certain extent rounded and conventionally "streamlined" in appearance, while others, like the Audi 100

(drag coefficient equals 0.32-0.32 according to model) have superficially conventional shapes that have been given low serodynamic drag through painstaking attention to detail. Even small cars, which are much more difficult to streamline, have improved remarkably in this respect — the new Fiat Uno with its 0.34 drag coefficient being an example. And in five years' time most new cars will probably have drag coefficients in the 0.20-0.25

Another way of reducing the engine's workload and improving fuel consumption is by cutting overall weight. Here, however, the scope for improvement is not so great, partly because few Japanese or European models have been much overweight for some years and partly because the need to meet safety requirements that assure sdequate passenger protection in collisions limits the extent to which a car can be further lightened. On the other hand, the task of the engineer has been greatly eased by a number of computer-sided design techniques, and in particular one called "finite element analysis." With its help, further weight reductions have been achieved, though often only by using more advanced materials such as light-weight high-strength steels or various forms of plastic, The Citroen BX introduced last fall, for example, uses plastic for its tailgate frame, hood, fenders and many smaller parts.

Before he even looks at the engine itself, the skilled automobile engineer has yet another economy weapon and a powerful one; the transmission system. One simple way of improving fuel con-sumption is to provide a car with very "high" or "fall" gearing so that, say, 1,000 RPM of engine speed is equivalent to 35 kilometers an hour (22 miles an hour) of road speed in top, instead of 29 kilometers (18 miles an hour). Many of the new models introduced during the last three years or so have been designed to this formula - not always with satisfactory results.

Few motorists are much good at selecting the right gear for the conditions in any case, however, so a better solution might be to fit a fully automatic gearbox. Conventional automatic transmissions of the type so common in the United States are not the answer, unfortunately, due to the high frictional losses within them, although they are certainly improving, a notable example being the four-speed unit fitted to certain BMW 7-series models. Never-

theless, the ultimate solution is something different: a low-loss electronically controlled Continuously Variable Transmission, or CVT, that automatically selects the most fuel-saving ratio for any given condition. The development of such CVIs has been going on for some years, but most manufacturers have been scared off by the huge investment required to put one into production.

Naturally engine development has not been ne-glected in the search for better fuel consumption, the aim of all motor manufacturers being to introduce high compression ratio/"lean burn" gasoline engines of high efficiency. Most companies have adopted a step-by-step approach, progressively raising compression ratios and weakening fuel/air mixtures year by year. In all cases, however, the improvements in efficiency have only been made possible through the use of sophisticated microchip-based "electronic engine management" sys-

Some engineers, of course, say that the power unit of the future is already with us — the diesel engine. But although diesels are undoubtedly more efficient than gasoline engines in certain regimes of operation, they are heavier and more expensive to make, and the gasoline engine is catching up fast in efficiency.

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Either way, the super-economy family car is not

Industrial Structure, Production Scheduling Reinforce Japan's Competitive Edge

By John Hartley ...

TOKYO — Organization, investment in modern factories and a strong domestic market have given Japan the edge when it comes to enting the cost of auto production. But a lot of the advantage also comes from Japan's industrial structure and production scheduling.

The first key to low costs is the structure, extending down from the big. visible companies through a layer of large suppliers to a myriad subcon-

At the end of this long chain are tiny, low-overhead workshops with one or two employees machining brackets or grinding spindles for components. These workers are usually paid less than autoworkers and for longer hours - probably a 48-hour week. This system cuts the cost of parts, and gives flexibility; when the going gets tough, it is the small suppliers who suffer.

At the other end, the industry is continually installing modern sutomated equipment, such as robots. Automakers are starting to use robots for paint spraying — although some men are still needed — and for simple assembly jobs, such as fitting front seals and installing the spare tire in the trunk.

Although it is commonly thought that there are many more automaking robots in Japan than elsewhere, modern auto factories in the United States, Europe and Japan do not differ much in the number of welding

But the Japanese have found ways of building many different bodies on one assembly line, and in this respect are ahead of their competitors. Ford in Europe, for example, uses separate lines for sedan and estate car bodies in the initial stages of its otherwise impressive Sierra body-welding

At Toyota's Tahara plant, three models go down one line; at Mitsubishi Motors's Okazaki plant, five models go down one line. In the latest Toyo Kogyo factory, three versions of three different models will be made on one line. Thus investment costs are reduced and greater flexibility is

Toyota uses 90 robots to build the Soarer, Celica liftback and Supra cars, while Mitsubishi uses 103 robots to build its Sigma, Starion, Tredia,

The new Hotu plans, of miles (17 tellementers) west of Hiroshima, is typical of the latest thinking in Englance 180% production. It was built institute over a year for the description of the 626 are in product the 180% with few changes the plant can produce two other models of a safe of the 180% with a month, as well as 7,000 knocked down sets.

the main gain in productivity results from a higher level of automation of doors are less likely to be damaged. welding - 88 percent, against 78 percent at Hiroshima, the increase 90-percent automation rate for body welding is common in the bigger Jananese car factories.

Chariot and Cordia models. The new Horn plant.

The new Horn plant, of anies (1) Extended as its supplier at Hiroshima. The suppliers of big parts, such as seats and fascia models from the body as soon as it enters the assembly shop and are assembled on separate lines; Toyota and Nissan also do this in their more modern plants. It is easier for the men to work on doorless cars, and the

welding — 88 percent, against 78 percent at Hiroshima, the increase coming from greater use of robots — and the robots in the paint plant. A be fitted beneath the car, part of the assembly line is tilted. Toyota uses a similar line at its latest plant.

Nissan, Toyota, Mitsubishi and TK are beginning to use robots for simple assembly jobs. In addition to the aforementioned examples, By any standards, a plaint employing LKO people that can assemble 1,000 vehicles a day is highly produced the lead of the computer of the standards and the computer of the standards are standards. As is common in Japianese assembly plaints, many parts are not made in-house. For example, deer panels, boods and trunk lids come from a

Optimism at Coventry: Record Sales in U.S. Help Jaguar Comeback

By Perer Waymark

LONDON — Three years ago the Thriftsh luxury automaker Jaguar was a once proud right fighting for its life. The quality and existility of the vehicles had declined alarmingly, the managers and work force were demoralized, and production was ramning at less than half of capacity.

In 1980 Jaguar made 14000 cars; against 26,500 two years before and a peak of 1200 to the early 1970s. During the early part of 1981 the configury was losing f2 million a mouth and fliers was every prospect that the parent group, BL, hard pressed triken its volume car business affoat, would decide that Jaguar was

headquarters in Coventry. Above all, Jaguar is making

Much of the credit for this remarkable reversal in fortunes must go to Jaguar's chief executive, John Egan, He was 40 when he took over in April 1980, when things were st their worst, and his task was daunting. He had to save Jaguar quickly or the company would so under.

Mr. Egan had worked at BL before but had left because he was convinced that centralization would not work. Jaguar, in particular, stood to lose the very character and identity that had made people buy its cars, he felt. Mr. Egan agreed to come back only on the assurance that Jaguar would regain its autonomy.

The biggest problem he had to tackle was Jaguar's Today laguar is enjoying record calcs in its biggest latter-day, well-deserved reputation for badly finished market, the United States; production is buoyant and and unreliable cars. Despite the commissioning of a there is a new spirit of optimism at the company's costly new paint plant, paintwork remained so poor quality did not improve, and refused to sign new 60,000 units a year.

that cars had to be resprayed before they were sent out contracts unless suppliers agreed to meet all warranty to customers. Jaguar salesmen in the United States costs. reportedly tried to tie up their deals on Friday nights so that they had time to dispose of traded-in vehicles before angry customers returned Monday morning to demand their old cars back.

Mr. Egan ordered a close look at the main opposi-tion, the West German luxury automakers Daimler Benz and BMW. The investigation revealed 150 areas, from paintwork to steering, where Japuar fell short. Mr. Egan set up management task groups to deal with these faults, and the 12 worst were taken up at board

Mr. Egan reckoned that about 60 percent of the

Once a car gets a bad name, as Jaguar had, it can take a long time to convince customers that things have improved. This was particularly so in the United States, where Jaguar's performance had been undermined not only by poor quality but by a persistant failure to have cars in the showrooms in time for the new model year.

Now complaints about quality have virtually disappeared and sales in the first half of this year, at 7,733, were 73 percent higher than in the first six months of 1982. Two years before that, Jaguar sold 3,000 cars in the United States during the entire 12 months.

The next important target is West Germany, which has the biggest market for houry cars in Europe at

The section 1981

Balance Sheet of Initiative.

It is common practice to compare a Company's Balance Sheet with that for the previous year. However, it is even more important to consider over a longer period the results of initiatives taken during earlier years. We do hoth. That is the only way to present a complete picture.

Corporate Planning for the long

During the last decade, worldwide production of passenger cars has fallen hy 9%, yet over the same period, production and sales of our passenger car has increased by 38%. This is a convincing endorsement of the various initiatives resulting from our corporate strategy.

Not only have we been able to improve our safety and quality standards, but our cars are also more fuel efficient and environmentally acceptahle. We have gained new customers by introducing new models. In our factories, we have underpinned our high quality and flexibility by installing the most advanced equipment and introducing the most up-to-date production methods. We now have an efficient sales and service network responsive to customer's needs, throughout the world. This represents a good basis for further growth, however strong the competition. These are important factors in our corporate success. Especially when it is remembered that few industries have to plan over such a long time scale. It takes five to seven years to develop a new model which is then produced for a period of eight to ten years. After that the average road life of a Mercedes is thirteen years. So the vehicles we are now developing will still be on the roads in the year 2010.

We have never deviated from our policy of long-term responsibility, care and thoroughness. One result: in 1982 we sold over 100,000 S-class models, an achievement which could not have heen believed possible only a few years ago. In particular, the 8-cylinder light alloy engine, with fucl savings of up to 22% has proved itself an outstanding success.

In 1983, we successfully introduced in a number of markets the 190/190E, the first models of a completely new range continuing Mercedes quality within compact dimensions.

DAIMLER-BENZ AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

December			Decembe
1981 (DM.m)	LIABILITIES .	1982 (DM,m)	198 (DM,n
5727	Total equity of which share	6917	626
5409	capital	1529	152
14637	Total liabilities	15779	1384
	of which provisions	8315	727
4143	proposed dividend	350	30
	Balance Sheet Total	22954	2042
	1981 (DM.m) 5727 5409 14637	1981 (DM.m) LIABILITIES 5727 Total equity of which share capital leading Total liabilities of which provisions proposed dividend	1981

Extracts from the Canadidate Front and Loss Account

	he 12 mon 31st 1	ths ended December
	1982 {9M.m}	1981 (DM,m)
Sales	38905	36661
Cost of materials	20047	19497
Personnel costs	₹ 10712	9993
Depreciation 4	2273	1683
Total taxation	3310	3091
Net profit	921	826
Appropriated: increase at group reserves.	571	522
division	350	304

The unabridged Consolidated Financial Statements and the Financial Statements of the Daimler-Benz AG for the year ended 31st December 1982 have been certified without qualification by the Deutsche Treuband-Gesellschaft AG. Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft. Frankfurt (Main) and have been published in the "Bundesanzeiger" ("Federal Gazette").

Copies of the Annual Report with the unabrigded Financial Statements may be obtained on request from Daimler-Benz AC, Department FBW/AFP, P.O.Box 202, D-7000 Sintigart 60, Federal Republic of Germany.

Despite the market exeminate situation, 1982 was a good year for Meresdan Benz.

This welcome sesses the strong growth performance of the lanenger cars and steady sales of commercial validees. Thanks to huoyant exports, Daniel Ferd had a higher turnover than that of any other Lemman vehicle manufacturer and again schieffel the best financial results of any European motor manufacturer.

Revenue from missenger the sales rose by 13% from 16600 Million DM to 18700 Million DM. Particularly gratifying was our granth in the US, France, Great Britain and Switzerland, and we also increased our domestic market share slightly, against a background of generally falling sales volume. Our production facilities were fully utilised during 1982, turning out \$55,345 passenger cars. This represents an increase of 17,500 over the pre-

We sold commercial vehicles worth 18900 Million DM, thereby maintaining sales not far from the 1981 total. The large commercial vehicle markets of North and South America continued to suffer from their recession, and this inevitably influenced the results obtained by our commercial vehicle factories located there.

In Germany, we manufactured 187,000 vans, trucks, coaches and Unimogs and MB tractors. We succeeded in countering the falling world market for heavy goods vehicles by producing and selling 63,513 units, yet another increase. Extremely good sales to the Near East contributed significantly to this result and we were also able to increase our sales to EEC countries by 18%.

The other sectors of our commercial vehicle range did not altogether escape the prevailing wcakness of the markets, but we managed to smooth out the resultant capacity fluctuations in our German factories, and were able to avoid short-time

Investment

Within the framework of our medium term plan, we shall invest in our German factories alone 3000 Million DM in fixed assets during 1983, and the same amount in 1984. This follows an average capital expenditure of about 2500 Million DM in 1981 and 1982.

Our research and development programme, too, is future-oriented. In 1982 it accounted for expenditure of more than 1400 Million DM. Much of that was considered impossible twenty years ago is common practice today, and we must go on laying the foundations for the achievements of the next two decades.

Sustaining Employment

At the end of last year, we employed some 186,000 people worldwide. More than 148,000 of these were employed in Germany, and over the last 10 years we have created more than 22,000 new

We take seriously our responsibilities towards the younger generation. We have increased the number of trainees and now have a record of 8,500 young people under training.

Fresh Initiatives for the Future

With our strong earnings-base we have laid the foundations for the ongoing success of our Company. Our Research and Development activity is dedicated to the ceaseless improvements of our

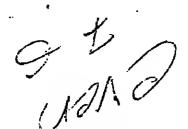
With the 190/190E range we shall open up further growth prospects for our company. In Germany, we sell 6,000 vehicles every month - as many as our present production facilities permit. The 190/190£ models had achieved a hreakthrough in the market within a short time of their launch.

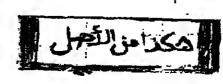
Against this background of success we are hard at work, systematically enlarging the new ran-

Future success stems from present initiatives. These are the sign of our confidence that our vehicles, like our company, are both set for a continuously successful future.



Daimler-Benz Aktiengesellschaft.





MTEREST RA'

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Page 13

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1983

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Nation for Bearing Aktion of granted lighted

By Edward Robrbach

WALL STREET WATCH

'Greed Index' Supports Predictions That Bull Market Is About to Resume

As every school kid knows, what shoots the stock market up and down are the playful antics of those two irrepressible, happy-go-incky manchicins, Fear and Greed.

Indeed, a "Greed Index," developed by Dean Witter's investment policy committee, shows that fear reared its cuddly head higher in August as the leading market averages retreated 5 percent to 10 percent.

"Greed cooled somewhat," said the committee's Lee Idelman, "Thus yet another item is slowly falling into place to set the stage for resumption

When last formally calculated in March as the Dow average neared 1,150, the Greed Index's 10 com-

ponents, topped by institutional activity with a nine rating, stood at a "relatively high" 69. With the continued boom in market speculaion — one of greed's artful dis-guises — Mr. Idleman guesses that the index reached the low 70s as the Dow topped out last summer. In the new calculation, the index

tional activity has dropped to a six

head higher in August as the leading market averages retreated 5 percent to 10 percent. has fallen 18 percent to 59. Institu-

Fear reared its cuddly

rating and another component, cash reserve percentage, is off from seven The biggest downtick, from seven to four, has been in the "acceptance

of new ideas." This measures how receptive Dean Witter clients are to the firm's stock recommendations.

"This spring, customers thought you could pick a winner by throwing a dart at the stock listings — they'd gobble up our new buys," Mr. Idleman said. "Lately, it's been getting more like July of 1982 when they just didn't want to hear from their broker."

The Greed Index was begun 14 years ago at the height of the speculative stock-new issue boom. Then, in December 1968, the index hit in all-time high of 89. The low was reached in August 1970 at 25, and on three other occasions has sunk below 30, including the summer of 1982. These points proved to be the best times to buy," he said, "People were afraid of the market -- the fear quotient high and greed low. They'd sold all their stock. All they could do next was buy."

Another Case of Optimism

Optimism that stocks are preparing to climb higher is shared by Donald D. Hahn, partner with Hahn Holland & Grossman in Chicago, who also acts as a consultant for A.G. Becker Patibas.

The leveling off period he predicted last spring is nearing an end, he said, though as a "worst case" it may stretch into November. "I doubt stocks will sink back to the 1,100s, and if so, only modestly," he asserted, "After this consolidation, Wall Street should reach a new record of 1,300 - maybe more."

The bull market's first big correction, a drop of more than 10 percent, should occur in the first half of 1984, he warned.

"But stocks are in a major uptrend that began 13 months ago and remain undervalued. After the correction, I see 1,400 by late next year."

The group Mr. Hahn mentioned first to participate in Wall Street's next upleg is technology stocks, but he warned that the "more speculative issues are still vulnerable." His selections are IBM, Intel, Motorola, Digital Equipment, NCR, Burroughs and AMP.

Autos, with GM, Ford and Chrysler noted, are favored, as are original equipment suppliers Dans, Eaton, Arvin and Scaled Power. The third preferred group is aerospace, with General Dynamics and Martin Marietta cited. Retailing favorites are K-Mart, Sears and J.C. Penney.

The primary group to avoid, he said, is the "whole energy area," where

"the long-term technical and fundamental indications are still mediocre." Neither does he like basic cyclical issues such as steels, industrial machinery and machine tools, believing that "stock prices have already discounted too far ahead the earnings recovery they may have."

A View From the Technical Side

Bear Steams' technical market analyst, Lewis Smith, also is confident that Wall Street's action since early August constitutes "base building for

a new advance." He agrees that any drop to the 1,200-1,180 level would be an opportunity "to get aggressive and start buying." But Mr. Smith expects the market to only "sawtooth higher" until new leadership is found to augment current mainstays, the heavy industrial and more cyclical issues such as chemicals and aluminium

He said Wall Street retreated earlier this week after hitting a record in traday high because old market leaders — technology, interest-sensitive and consumer issue --- did not climb aboard and give breadth to the

"Downside market probes will demonstrate when these stocks have developed resilience to selling," he said, explaining that investors can check the new lows in pullbacks and when the list stops expanding it will show the market is "sewing up the bottom on the weaker stocks." Eric T. Miller, chief investment officer for Donaldson Luftkin &

Jenrette, adds to this growing bullish stance in the firm's current Portfolio Manager's Weekly: "Early indications are that the summer pause and correction have proved to be refreshing to the markets, and that a new

International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 14, excluding bank service charges

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Ετ	irocui	rency	y Dep	osits			Sept. 1	
	Poller	D-Mark	Switz	Sterline	French Frenc	ECU	SDR	
TAAL	P74 - P74	51/2 - 5%	4 -414	956 - 996		9% - 9%		
ZM.		5% - 5%				974 - 93b		
344.		5% 5%				9% - 9%		
644	1014 - 1014	CHL . 48L	414 . 444	P46 - P46	1656 - 1656	1014 - 1014	7% - 9%	
IY.	10% - 10%	64 - 64	4% - 4%	1014 - 1014	16% - 16%	10% - 10%	994 - 10	

Key Money Rat	es				
United States	Closs	Prev.	Britzin	Cless	Prev
Olscount Rate	81/2	81/2	Bank Sase Role	P1/2	914
Federal Funds	994	974	Call Money	7V2	99
Prime Rule	. 71	· 'n	91-day Treasury Bill	9 23/64	99
Broker Loon Role	1014		3-month Interbook	9%	77
Comm. Poper, 30-179 days	9.30	7.35			
3-month Treasury Bills	9.00	9.06	France		
-month Treasury Bills	9.21	9.14	Intervention Rate	124	124
CO's 30-57 days	9.35	8.67	Coll Money	1276	121
CD's 40-87 days	2.40	8.90	One-month Interbank	1272	179
			3-month Interbonk	121/2	127
West Germany			6-month Inferbank	1294	12%
Lembard Rate	5.50	. 5.50	COLD	m Y CTES	
Overnight Rate	5,50	5.55	GOLD P	KILLS	
One Month interbank -	5.70	5.70			
-month interbank	5.98	5,90	A	M. P.M.	CPA
-month Interbank -	6.35	6.35	Hong Kone 407. Linxembours 404	125 404.75 1.75 —	-0.4

How Ford Was Turned Around Quietly

By John Holusha New York Times Service

DEARBORN, Michigan - It was the spring of 1980 when Donald E. Petersen, the newly named president of Ford Motor Co., visited the corporate styling center to have a look at clay models of cars proposed for the future. Noticing that the designers there seemed a bit glum about what was in store for the next few years, Mr. Petersen asked if they really liked what they were presenting.

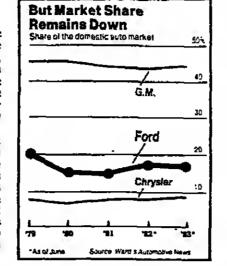
The answer was no, and the upshot was a decision shortly thereafter by Mr. Petersen and the new chairman and chief executive officer, Philip Caldwell, to loosen the reins that Ford executives had held on designers for years - perhaps permanently altering the way automobiles go from concept to finished product in Detroit. Since that time, designers at the No. 2 auto maker have been allowed to develop ideas without worrying too much about the whims of their bosses.

Out of that freedom has come the smooth, uncluttered, sleekly aerodynamic look of Ford's new models, a sharp departure from the square, formal appearance of its older cars - and from everyone else's designs, too.

This change in styling direction, bowever, is simply the most obvious indication of a new boldness at the company led by the quiet but aggressive Mr. Caldwell, who is the first chief executive at the Dearborn headquarters not to bear the name of the car itself. Mr. Caldwell's deliberate, studious management style is in sharp contrast to the flamboyance of Henry Ford II, the man he succeeded in 1980 - and to the personal flair of Lee lacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corp., whose accomplishments in turning around that company have been widely hailed.

But what Mr. Caldwell may lack in extrav-

agant flourishes he makes up for in measured confidence. "The biggest industrial revolution in peacetime history" is the way he has described the American automobile industry's complete redesign of its product lines and the refurbishing of its factories to pro-



duce the new models more efficiently. And the 62-year-old executive clearly thinks Ford is in the vanguard of the revolution.

With good reason. The company's recent return to prosperity after \$3.2 billion in losses from 1980 through 1982 and the generally good reception that dealers and customers have given Ford's latest products are lifting Mr. Caldwell's stock. Only two years before, it was widely rumored within Ford that be was on thin ice with its directors.

"Mr. Caldwell deserves a lot of credit," said Malcolm Salter, a professor at Harvard Business School who has closely followed the auto industry. "He kept his nerve when things were tough and when he was personally very

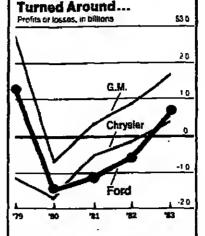
Besides revamping the look of its products and the methods hy which they are produced, Mr. Caldwell also is credited with supporting pioneering efforts in labor relations. Specifically, the programs he hacked emphasized involvement by workers in their jobs as a way

By Peter Osnos

Washington Post Service

LONDON - After three

At issue was whether to permit



Profits Have

of bolding down costs while improving quali-

And Mr. Caldwell notes with pride that the precedent-setting 1982 contract beween the top two automakers and the United Auto Workers was hammered out at Ford after talks between the union and General Motors had collapsed. The contract contained wage and benefit concessions totaling about \$1 billion at Ford, but it provided workers with increased job security and a profit-sharing plan that is expected to start fattening their wallets hy early next year.

In addition, Mr. Caldwell is considered largely responsible for directing the company's notable success in Europe, where it leads the market. He has brought that overseas expertise - and many members of his European team - back with him to help repair the damage in Dearborn,

But some dangers still lurk for Mr. Cald-(Continued on Page 17)

Trade's Monopolies Commission

was that Mr. Taubman is a worthy

hidder who plans to retain the pre-

sent character and structure of

Mr. Tauhman, a property devel-oper and art patron considered one

of the richest men in the United

States, is now expected to move

swiftly to acquire all the ootstand-

ing shares in Sotheby's. The trans-

action is expected to be completed

Sotheby's and Mr. Taubman is-

U.K. Approves Taubman Purchase of Sotheby's

conclusion of the Department of Wednesday afternoon welcoming

If the U.S. is your foreign market,

you need a different

Business Week

Osborne Seeks **Court Protection** From Creditors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches OAKLAND, California - Osborne Computer Corp., a pioneer in the portable computer market. has filed for protection from credi-

tors under Chapter 11 of federal

The filing in bankruptcy court here came shortly after Osborne any interest in Osborne. was sued for \$4.5 million by two of

bankruptcy laws.

The 21/2-year-old company. which has run into cash problems because of delays in getting its latest computer on the market, laid off 300 of its remaining 400 em-

ployees last Friday. The Hayward, California-based company had said earlier this week that it was not considering any filings under the bankruptcy laws "at this time," but the statement came before the filing of multimillion-dollar suits by Testology Inc. and

printed circuit boards in San Jose. Under Chapter 11, a company receives court protection while it works out arrangements for putting its finances in order.

Company officials said Osborne's lending banks are continuing to finance current cash requirements, which would allow Osborne to sell and service existing products and to continue research and devel-

Donald L. Waite, vice president

of finance, said Osborne was discussing possible investment in the company with several people.

Mr. Waite said that ITT Corp., which had been rumored to be interested in buying Osborne, was not among those involved in the discussions. ITT also disclaimed

Osborne was the first company to offer a portable computer that also came with the software to make it immediately usable. It was advertised as an automated office the executive could take on the

Osborne's success attracted many competitors. Some of them, like KayPro, simply improved upon Osborne's idea and marketed it more successfully. Other companies built portable versions of the successful nonportable computers,

as Compaq did for the IBM Per-PH Components Inc., makers of sonal Computer. Perhaps the most crippling mis-take the company made was to make an early announcement of an improved version of its computer. The company had let it be know

> That caused potential buyers to put off purchases in expectation

> persuaded Mr. Cogan and Mr.

Swid to bow out hy offering them

about \$10.5 million more than they had paid for the shares they had

bought, which amounted to 29.9

Although the Monopolies Com-

mission continued to weigh the merits of turning Sotheby's over to

an American, the absence of any

British buyers and Sotheby's press-

ing need for a financial boost

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)

percent of the total.

that its new Executive modeal

would be vastly superior to the old

Oshome 1.

the government decision.

58, emerged as what Sotheby's
The largest bloc of shares are
called a "white knight" and soon

held by two other Americans, Mar-

shall Cogan and Stephen Swid,

foundered because of the opposi-

as Mr. Cogan and Mr. Swid's un-

suitable husiness background —

they are the leading U.S. manufac-

turers of felt carpet underlay — Sotheby's management and sup-porters persuaded Lord Cockfield,

the trade secretary at the time, to

tion of the British establishment.

whose takeover bid last spring

Alarmed by what they regarded

Reagan Aide **Expects Slow Fall of Dollar**

WASHINGTON - Martin Feldstein, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. said Wednesday that the dollar is likely to decline only slowly over the next year despite large U.S. trade deficits.

In a speech to the U.S. Chamber Commerce, Mr. Feldstein blamed the persistence of the strong dollar on high U.S. interest rates, which he in turn blamed on the huge U.S. budget deficits expected for future years.

"All that can be said is that the terest rate differe that the dollar will fail about four percent over the next year and that this expected decline is reflected in the discount in the forward dollar,"

Mr. Feldstein said the current exchange rate already reflects the with the Reagan administration's expectation by financial markets of future U.S. current account defi-

The current account, the broadchandise and such non-merchan-In 1982, the United States had

an \$8 billion capital inflow from abroad to finance the current account gap, and Mr. Feldstein said the capital inflow for 1983 would be about \$30 billion. "Next year it is likely to be about

twice as large," he added. The remarks by Mr. Feldstein contradicted the position taken by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Re-

Mr. Regan, in remarks prepared for a group of auto dealers, called the idea that buge deficits push up interest rates something that "everyhody helieves" hat eannot said. "I think we are going to see



est measure of trade, includes mer- deficit would reach a record \$60 billion next year. Mr. Regan, meanwhile, suggest

the administration is winning its battle against inflation and "demonstrating a clear capacity to get it in a responsible manner.

ment study shows that, despite againl what 'everybody believes,' there exists no necessary cause-effect link between deficits and inter-"I think the mythical everybody

prove. He said it is nothing to be lowering rates of interest" for rea sons including low inflation, eco nomic growth and foreign invest-

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neither has indicated any hreak basic view that deficits are had and should be reduced, primarily by rimming government spending.

Mr. Feldstein said the U.S. trade

billion to \$70 hillion this year and then perhaps rise as high as \$100 ed that the dollar is strong because

control over our economy and run "A thorough Treasury Depart-

Neither man mentioned the other, keeping intact the generally po-ment.

New York Stock Prices Gain in Slow Trading

tors still were uncertain about in- U.S. money supply.

Pipeline issues were pacesetters declined the past four weeks but following news that Mesa Petro-there is concern the Fed's report IBM attracted attention on reports it would introduce new computers. The Dow Jones industrial aver-

age, which had meandered throughout the day, gained 5.38 to 1,229,47 in a rally in the last hour. It fell 4.98 Tuesday after plunging 10.67 Monday.

Advances edged advances 785-73I among the 1,948 issues traded. Volume totaled 73.4 million shares compared with 74 million "Basically, I feel the market has could force other manufacturers to

been acting reasonably well of late cut their prices. because it stopped going down, rallied and has begun backing and filling," said Barry Berlin of Shearson/American Express. This is a market that has been consolidating and gathering its re-sources for a drive higher later on,"

said William LeFevre of Purcell Graham & Co. "The changes in prices have been very narrow in a great majority of stocks." Investors still were stunned by problems.

Monday's session in which the NEW YORK - Prices on the market reversed an early surge and New York Stock Exchange rose for failed to rebound after the Federal the first time in three sessions Reserve denied rumors it would re-Wednesday after a late rally, but vise its report of a \$2 billion decline slow trading indicated many inves- in the narrowest measure of the The money supply growth has

learn would buy KN Energy. And Friday will show a large increase because of seasonal factors. Merrill Lynch, which has

slumped after projecting lower third-quarter earnings, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off

Exxon was second on the list, up 14 to 381/2. American Telephone & Telegraph was third, up 1/4 to 66%. IBM gained % to 122% on reports it was about to introduce two

major computers Thursday that

Among those likely to be affected by the competition, Digital Equipment lost 1 to 99%, NCR Corp. 1% to 120% and Sperry Corp.

To Our Readers

Quotations on floating-rate notes were not available for this edition because of transmission

months of pondering the matter, the British government decided Wednesday to allow Alfred Taubman, an American financier, to acquire Sotheby Parke Bernet, the art auction house, for £82 million (\$122 millioo). the passing of a 239-year-old British institution into American hands and, in the process, possibly diminishing London's standing as a conter for the world's art trade. The sued a joint announcement order an investigation of the bid. lite level of their disagreement. And

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Wednesday's **NYSE** Closing

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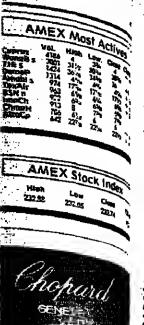
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Start of your investment week

Expert Sees Potential For World Recovery

But OECD Veteran Expresses Doubts That the Opportunity Will Be Seized

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS - The opportunity to PARIS — the opportunity to achieve an extended period of economic growth and prosperity is greater today than it has been in a decade, but the prospects of fulfill-

ing this potential are doubtful, a leading international expert warns.

More likely, he fears, is a succession of aborted recoveries, increased tensions in financial and exchange markets and worsening -trade frictions — all the result of uncoordinated policies of the ma-jor industrialized countries. These are the views of Stephen

Marris, a 27-year veteran of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, who this month quit his post as economic adviser to the secretary-general to become a senior fellow at the Institute for International Economics based in Washington, in order "to think and write about economic cooperation freed from the inevitable constraints on a public ser-

Mr. Marris, born in Britain and trained at Cambridge University, says he chose to join the U.S.-based "think tank" because "it's difficult to find a fully independent equivalent in Europe exclusively devoted to international problems and which involves no teaching." The move from his tax-free job, he says, will result in a one-third pay cut.

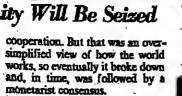
The present state of international cooperation, he said in an inter-sview before leaving for Washing-tries and creates problems for the ton, "is not too bad as first aid — other major countries" whose rebinding the wounds after they have covery is hampered by high interest been inflicted. But in terms of pre-venting crises and promoting bel-competition at present exchange anced growth in the world econo- rates. my, it's definitely not as good as it. The dilemma for the Europeans, should be, or has been at times in he notes, is that "in domestic terms,

This he blames on the absence of cits, but in the international conan international consensus on how stellation of monetary and fiscal

For quite a while, we had a fiscal stimulus than the are doing basically Keynesian consensus to pull out of prolonged recession.

which provided an agreed basis for At present, he adds, each coun-

currently available.



"In the international context, the

main monetarist tenet was that if

each country looked after its own

affairs, the world would look after

itself. And although there was some

truth in that, events have shown

that it also is a dangerously over-

simplified view of how the world

Looking at the positive side, he

says the major nations have made "quite a lot of progress in re-estab-lishing basic conditions for sus-

tained growth. Wage-earners are

more concerned about keeping jobs

and electorates are learning - be-

latedly and painfully - that public

"It starts with the United States"

unbalanced mix of monetary and fiscal policy, putting upward pres-

sure on interest rates, and is aggra-

vated by Japanese policies going in exactly the opposite direction. This

IBM Develops New Computer Chip

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information, nearly twice the ca-pacity of the most powerful chips currently available. pulse that pushes an additional charge out of the chip's storage cells. The charge contains the infor-

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

September 14 1983

The net asset value qualations shows below are suspiled by the Fands listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based an issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT; (d)—doily; (w)—weakly; (m)—monthly; (b)—bi-monthly; (r)—respilativ; (l)—irregularity.

| No. | No.

CHARTER LIFE INS.GRANDTURK B.W.L.

- (w) Growth Strutegies Fd II.

- (w) Venture Strutegies Fd...

- (w) Lond Strutegies, Fund...

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- (w) Futures Strutegies Fund...

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FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton, Bermuda

- Im) American Values Common 5 47.97

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- (d) Floelity World Fund 53.45

- (d) Floelity World Fd. 53.10

- (d) Floelity World Fd. 53.10

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
-- (d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) \$1.2737
-- (d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) ... \$0.9972
-- (d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) \$1.121
-- (d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) ... \$1.240
-- (w) Long Term ... \$2.240
\$2.240

Howard Kalter and Chris Miller, mation stored on the chip.

engineers here. ing it possible to increa They 'said 512K-bit dynamic density and reliability.

how the world works.

Stephen Marris

try is pursuing a policy that it thinks best suits its particular domestic situation. But taken togethbut which internationally produce

a better outcome. than pressing extravagant wage claims. Businessmen have learned they can go bankrupt if they don't keep costs down. And politicians But, "in a world of nation states, there is no way to get a major state to change its policies in the collective interest through treaties or supranational decision-making. It can only be done through persuadexpenditure has to be paid for."
But to get an international recovery, he adds, policies have got to mesh and currently they do not because there is no consensus on ing them that it's in their interest as well. That is the great contribution of the OECD," which groups the 24 largest industrialized countries.

But that "osmotic process" of peer group pressure, he admits, "is working less well now than in the past... because there is no consen-

He believes a new middle ground is emerging, based broadly on the view that governments cannot folresults in a seriously misaligned ex-change rate between the first and low rigidly either a policy of pegging interest rates or targeting money supply growth and that maintaining a sensible exchange rate is an important objective of macroeconomic policy.

On fiscal policy, he adds, governments now recognize much more clearly the natural tendency of ex-penditures to run ahead of income and therefore the need for a firm medium-term framework that prethey need to cut their budget defivents large structural deficits from policies they need to provide more

Mr. Marris feels that these are the lines along which a new consen-sus could be built and hopes to be working on it in his new job.

"soft errors," or loss of a charge from a cell caused by the passage of

ionizing partieles through the

all circuits function as intended.

memory chip called a "content ad-

dressable memory large-scale inte-grated circuit," Reuters reported

The new product, a metal oxide

check whether information is mem-

orized, retrieve information and

perform 28 other functions usually

The researchers said the chip, on which 71,300 transistors are inte-

grated, can do the 30 types of functions in 100 billionths of a sec-

Sotheby Sale

Is Approved

(Continued from Page 13) meant that Mr. Taubman's chances

cent of the shares and had guaran-

make Sotheby's a private company but has assured its present leader-

ended Aug. 31.
Sotheby's figures show that art

sale prices are running about 10 percent ahead of what they were 12

In recent years, an increasing

proportion of Sotheby's business

has been generated in the United

States and it was largely on these

grounds that the Monopolies Com-

mission decided not to block

months ago.

in London.

■ NTT Develops Chip

Typically, as chips become more

chip's silicon material.

rors increases.

from Tokyo.

they said.

ond.

U.S. May Face **New Calls for** IMF Funding

Bid for More Money Seen At Talks in Paris Today

PARIS - The United States is likely to face increased pressure

from other other major industrialized countries to provide additional funds for the International Monetary Fund in talks Thursday and Friday on world economic problems, diplomatic sources said

The talks will involve deputy fier, these add up to an OECD-wide nance ministers and central bankpolicy that is inconsistent and ers from the so-called Group of 10, therefore a threat to recovery. In made up of the leading industrialhis view, governments ought to opt ized countries. Participants will for policies that may appear to he second-best looked at domestically problems in preparation for the annual IMF meeting in Washington, which begins on Sept. 27.

The 1MF needs more money from member countries to help it meet the increasing demands of developing nations. But the U.S. Congress has yet to ratify an \$8.4-billion U.S. share of a 47.5-percent increase in IMF quotas. Leading Western governments voted that mercase early this year.

The delay has jeopardized an agreement by the Group of 10 to provide bridging finance to the

Participants at the meeting will also discuss access to IMF funds. The U.S. administration wants to sharply reduce the availability of IMF money to members, from 150 percent of the new quotas to 102

Last weekend, European Community finance ministers decided on a possible compromise that would limit the reduction in access to around 125 percent of the quo-

tas, once they are agreed upon.
The Group of 10 meeting will be followed by a discussion on the world economic situation hosted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, diplomatic sources said.

The sources said European treasury officials and central bankers were likely to repeat their concern about the impact of the U.S. budget deficit on the world recovery. The deficit, which officials in the

United States predict will exceed \$200 billion this year, is a leading cause of high U.S. interest rates and the strong dollar. These have The engineers said the stronger signal produced by plate pushing reduces the chip's vulnerability to aggravated the problems of heavily-indebted countries.

U.S. Investment Group Is Created by Lambert

dease their susceptibility to soft er-NEW YORK - Groupe Bruwho are engineers at IBM's semiconductor facility in Essex Junetion, Vermont, described the large as that emitted by convenbreakthrough at a symposium of the semitional data reading methods, maklaboratory in Vermont and testing xelles Lambert has established a U.S. investment company called Lambert Brussels Corp. with Kuwaiti, U.S. and European corporate of these chips has confirmed that said Wednesday.

A spokesman said Groupe Bruxelles will hold a majority interest Researchers at Nippon Tele-graph & Telephone Public Corp. said Wednesday that they have made a four-kilobit "thinking" in the new company, whose initial capital will total \$407 million.

French Retail Prices

Rewes PARIS - French retail prices rose a provisional 0.5 to 0.6 percent semiconductor memory chip, can in August from the previous month after a 0.9-percent rise in July, the Statistics Institute said Wednesday. Prices in August rose 9.6 to 9.7 handled by computer operators, percent from a year earlier, the institute said.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Ford's Car Sales in Early September Climbed 28.9% From a Year Earlier

DETROIT - Ford Motor Co. said Wednesday its car sales in the first 10 days of September rose 28.9 percent from a year earlier, while General Motors Corp. posted a 16.6-percent increase and Chrysler Corp.'s sales rose 19.4 percent. American Motors Corp. estimated a 20-percent gain in

Ford reported 32,865 cars sold in early September, up from 25,491 in the 1982 period. GM sold 76,835 cars, compared with 65,883 a year earlier. Chrysler said it sold 15,351 cars in early September, up from 12,853. AMC delivered an estimated 4,200 autos compared with 3,500 a

So far this year. Ford's sales have climbed 13 percent from a year carlier, GM's are up 15.2 percent, Chrysler's have risen 25.9 percent and AMC's are up 109 percent.

3 Japan Securities Firms See Records

TOKYO (Reuters) — Four major Japanese securities firms said Wednesday that they expect record or near-record profits in the year

Nomura Securities Co. estimated profit for the year at a record 110 billion yen (\$470.1 million), up from 61.1 billion yen a year earlier. Daiwa Securities Co. forecast a record 52.5-billion-yen profit, up from 27.6 billion yen and Yamaichi Securities Co. predicted a record 41-billion-yen profit, up from 26.41 billion yen.

Nikko Securities Co. expects profit of 48 billion yen, slightly below the record 48.43 billion yen it earned in 1981, but up from profit of 22.52

Continued W. German Upswing Seen

BERLIN (Reuters) — The DIW economic research institute predicted on Wednesday that the economic upswing in West Germany will continue over the rest of 1983, supported by greater investment in construction and recovery in exports. DIW's report forecasts real growth in the gross national product at

about I percent this year, a larger increase than was expected a few months ago. The forecast is the same as the one made last week by Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pohl.

Yugoslavia Gets Rest of BIS Credit

BASEL, Switzerland (Reuters) — The Bank for International Settlements has paid out the last \$200 million of a \$500-million bridging loan granted to Yugoslavia in March, a BIS spokesman said Wednesday.

The credit is the final segment of a package of loans and debt restructuring valued at \$4.5 billion put together by Western governments and banks to help Yugoslavia, which has foreign debts totaling about \$20

The payment had been held up over a BIS demand that Yngoslavia guarantee the loan with its gold reserves.

Baldwin-United Planning MGIC Sale NEW YORK (Reuters) — Baldwin-United Corp. and the state insur-

ance commissioners of Arkansas, Indiana and Wisconsin Wednesday announced an agreement to create a special commission to plan the sale of MGIC Investment Corp., and its major subsidiaries, Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corp., American Municipal Bond Assurance Corp. and MGIC Indemnity Corp.

The sale is to be made when market conditions warrant.

Mesa Offers to Purchase KN Energy

AMARILLO, Texas (Combined Dispatches) — Mesa Petroleum offi-cials announced Wednesday that the company has purchased 337,000 shares, or 4 percent, of KN Energy Inc. in an apparent friendly \$466million takeover bid.

"Under the terms of the proposal, Mesa would acquire all outstanding common shares of KN Energy through a tax-free exchange of 3.5 Mesa common shares for each KN Energy share," Mesa's president and chairman, T. Boone Pickens Sr., said Wednesday.

The value to shareholders of the transaction would be \$466 million. based on Tuesday's market closing price, he said. Mesa's board of directors has approved the proposal but the transaction is still subject to the approval of shareholders of both companies and KN Energy's board of directors.

Dai-Ei Inc. of Japan Sets Up Venture

TOKYO (Reuters) — Dai-Ei Inc. a Japanese supermarket chain operator, said Wednesday it has established a joint venture with five other companies to provide information processing services.

It said it holds 50 percent of the new concern, with the other half equally shared by a Japanese subsidiary of Burroughs Corp. of the United States, Fujitsu Ltd., Tokyo Electric Co., Toho Business Control Centre and Universe Information Systems Co.
The new company, called Distribution System Service Co., is to start

business later this month, Dai-Ei said.

Broken Hill Rejects Wigmores Bid

MELBOURNE (Reuters) — The board of Broken Hill Proprietary Co. recommended that shareholders reject a takeover bid from Wigmores Ltd., Broken Hill's chairman, James McNeill, said Wednesday.
Wigmores, which is 95-percent-owned by Robert Holmes a Court's
Bell Group Ltd., has offered two Wigmores shares for each Broken Hill

If clients abroad could call you for the price of a local call, how much more business could you do?

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August 1983.

Taking into account the share issue premium, the total account of the funds raised by Crédit du Nord is slightly above FF. 300,000,000.

for getting approval were high.

Before trading was stopped in
June, Mr. Taubman held 12.3 pertees of more than enough to assure control. He has said he plans to ship that there will be no other major overhaul

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on September 12, 1983: U.S. \$112.62.

After a disastrous loss of about \$4.5 million in the last fiscal year, Sotheby's most recent financial re-Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., ports show the outlook improving, with a forecast of a pretax profit of at least \$5 million for the year that

American ownership as long as the company's official base remained Mr. Tauhman's offer of £7 a share for Sotheby's stock is almost £2 more than Mr. Cogan and Mr. Swid originally were prepared to

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Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.



just \$297. Right now, gold is standing at the crossroads in the \$400 to \$450 range. What will happen next? Will it soar? Or will it silde? These are just some of the questions which are subjected to an epth analysis in a new Report from INTER COMMODITIES, entitle "GOLD: What price the future?". This report is available now lor just £15. Any investor with an interest in gold, be it bullion, futures or shares, should send for this report by simply completing and returning the coupon with your cheque (or use the special credit card facility).

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Relephone: 01-431 9627.

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BULLETIN: TO ALL AMERICANS LIVING ABROAD Your Voice is Your Vote!

As an American living abroad, you represent the values of the greatest democracy in the world! The foundation of the democratic system is the VOTE. Don't give up your right to vote just because you're currently living abroad.

Republicans Abroad was organized to assist Americans living abroad in staying ACTIVE in the political process. We are aggressively seeking new members and invite all Americans living abroad to join our organization. As a member, you will be eligible to run as a representative to the Republican National Convention. You will also be fulfilling your responsibility as a concerned American citizen. For more information, contact the Republicans Abroad representative in your area.

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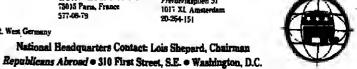
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Wednesday's Closing

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Over-the-Counter

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43 23% + % 23% 53 1/2 47 77 77 12 57 12 2,72 21,00 2,16 3,00 1,52 1,20 4,10 2,40 Sept. 14 NASDAQ National Market Prices 100s 4.3 6.8 ## High Low 3 pm Chige

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Japan Indostrial Output production index for July has been revised upward to an increase of 0.2 percent, seasonally adjusted, the International Trade and Industry

Ministry said Wednesday.

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International Herald Tribune

London Commodities Dividends Sept. 14 PROPOSED STOCK SPLIT

AMEX Highs-Lows Sept. 14

Chicage Board of Trade! Wheat, corn, saybeans, soybean med. saybean all, acts, tresh broilers, T-bonds, GNMA, 19-yr T-notes, phywood. Chicage Mercanfile Exchange: Catile, feader catile, hogs, pork beliles, lumber, SeP composite index, New York Mercanfile Exchange: Maine potatoes, pictinum, healing oil. Coffee, Sugar and Cacoa Exchange, New York: Coffee, sugar, cacoa. Cotton. New York Coffee, sugar, cacoa. Cotton. New York Comex: Cooper, silver, gold. Inff Monetary Market: T-Disc. Civr. Euradailars, Brilish pound. Canadian dollar. French Iranc. German mark, Japanese von. Swiss Iranc. Kanasa City Board of Trade: Value Line. New York Fetures Exch.: NYSE composite Index. Sept. 14 NYSE Highs-Lows Sept. 14 ArizP5 odi P BrushWei s CSX Ca pf CwE 5 40pf Esmork pf KN Enersy NwstEng 2 17 RuistnPur StoneConf **NEW LOWS**

COMPANY EARNINGS

Commodity Indexes

Revenue and profits, is millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated Britain 1st Half N. Zealand Fletcher Challenge Year

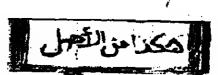
> ANOTHER IMPORTANT BUSINESS STATISTIC: \$70,383

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| Company | Comp 178.90 .181.40 .184.30 189.50 192.00 195.00 95 Dec 75.85 75.85 75.10 75.10 75.10 Prev. Day Open Int. 33,792 off 1,152 Prev. Day Open Int. 33,792 off 1,152 NEATING OIL 42,000 901- cents per gal Oct 82,60 84,35 82,50 83.70 85. 000 83,70 85.50 83,70 85. 000 84,79 84,60 84,79 84,60 84,79 84,60 84,79 84,60 85,85 84,00 85 Stock Indexes 425 435 435 VALUE LINE points and cents Sep 198.40 Dec 199.40 Mar 201.60 Sep 203.05 +35 +35 +30 NYSE COMP. INDEX

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Prov. Sales 93337 | Int.146.971 un 1.807

Financia

1.60 .40 3.44 1.28 2.00 2.4 2.4 1.20 3.5 7.72

U.S. Future Prices

172.28 130.12 127.57 124.10 124.80 123.15 121.00 132,25 130,10 137,80 124,25 125,10 124,00 121,00

9.80 10.43 11.20 11.50 11.77 11.98 12.10 12.63 9.81 10.25 10.94 11.34 11.60 12.05 12.02 12.50

~1,20 ~1,38 ~1,10 ~97 ~25 ~1,13

-36 -32 -14 -19 -15 -17 +05

-35 -05 +05 +10 +10 +10

Sep Dec Mar Jun Sep Dec Mor Jun Sep Dec Mod Est. Sc Prev.

Dec 90.22
Non 99.34
Sep 9.34
Sep 9.34
Sep 9.34
Sep 9.34
Sep 9.34
Sep 9.34

EURODOLLARS
21 million-pls of 100 pct.
Sep 89.00 89.95 89.92 89.94
Dec 89.56 89.56 89.44 89.46
Mor 89.25 89.25 89.13 89.13
Jun 89.94 90.00 88.92 88.91
Sep 88.77 88.83 88.76 88.72
Dec 88.77 88.83 88.76 88.72
Prev. Day Open Int. 22.129 up 432
BRITISH POUNO
8 per bound-1 point equals 50.001
Sep 1.4720 1.4940 1.4870 1.495
Mor 1.4750 1.4750 1.4895 1.495
Jun Soles 4.625 Prev. Soles 4.698
Prev. Day Open Int. 21.575 off 176

Sheel & Wire

STOCK SPLITS

STOCK

Cash Prices

Commedity and Unit
Coffee 4 Sanios, 16
Printclain 64/20 38 Vs. vd.
Steel billats (Pitt.), ion
Steel scrap No 1 tray Pitt,
Lead Spot, 16
Capper etect, 15
Tin | Siralish, 16
Zinc, E. St. L. Beals, 19

. 10PC 10-14 9-30 . 4pc 10-21 9-30

9.18 W 11:3 9.18 U 12:18 9.19 U 12:16 9.20 U

Sept. 14

Wed 1.25 0.45 453,00 272,08 79-80 20-51 V₂ 7646-79 6.3738 0.44 11,40

Year Age 1.36 0.55 420.00 220.50 57-58 24-29 704-73 4.3217 0.40-43

Jun Aug Oct Dec Feb Apr Jun

Nigh Low 66.40 45.30 64.40 63.27 Prev. Soles 8 ft, 13.583 up 10

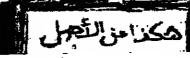
9.98 10.50 11.24 11.54 11.29 12.05 12.20

<u>Metals</u>

71.25 71.95 71.95 72.90 75.00 76.30 77.10 91.55 82.80 83.80 11,000 71.40 71.55 71.85 72.16 72.80 74.50 74.50 74.50 81.20 81.20 81.20 81.20 81.20 71.25 71.95 71.35 74.65 74.65 74.65 80.80 81.25 84.10 85.50 77.25 77.40 74.80 74.80 74.80 74.80 87.45 81.45 81.45 81.45 81.45

COFFEE C
173 300 lbs.-cents
3 69 121.84
5 0pc 131.24
4 Mory 127.44
4 Mory 127.44
5 111 125.04
5 125.5 coles 1.46
5 125.5 coles 1.46
6 125.5 coles

Close Previous 1,063,10 f 1,069.60 1,899.70 1,902.50 148.57 149.83



Wednesday's

AMEX

Closing

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Twice As Much

U.S. Deregulation of Bank Rates Stirs Competition

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Almost three

and Dollar-Dry Dock Savings Bank are already running newspa-per advertisements seeking to lure deposits into accounts that will be-

For individuals, the interest-rate for the first time the government of interest they choose — the dewar could be a boon, but it could be will not require a minimum balance positor also needs at least \$2,500.

weeks before the final major step in the deregulation of interest rates in the United States, competition for consumer deposits is intensifying.

In the New York area, Citibank

Monday on a one-year Treasury that matures in less than two and a large state of less than two and a large state of less than two fines the United States, banks are lowed to make up to three without penalty, drawls a month without penalty, and carried by the Treasury bill rate on any CD in the New York area, Citibank

Monday on a one-year treasury that matures in less than two and a large state of less than two and a lowed to pay more than a drawals a month without penalty, individuals must leave their money in the Treasury bill rate of a percentage point above in t bill. And still, William J. Heron, a half years. Moreover, to obtain a

come available Oct. I, and other allow banks and savings institutions to pay what they please on the fray.

Small certificates of deposit. And which banks may pay any amount

extremely costly for the banks. on high-yielding CDs with maturi-Dollar-Dry Dock is promising to ties of less than 30 months.

Citibank senior vice president, says

that's not a staggering rate."

Six-month CD, depositors need at least \$2,500. Even if they want to put their money in a so-called mon-

Unlike the money market ac-

the penalty for each redemption will be eased. For certificates with maturities of one year or less, the penalty will be reduced from three months' to one month's interest. And for certificates maturing in more than one year, the penalty

How Petersen Quietly Brought Change to Ford

share of the American car market, ary through May. which fell to 16.7 percent in 1982 Ford's earnings which fell to 16.7 percent in 1982 from 23 percent four years earlier. And Ford, like the other American automakers, remains vulnerable to

distinctive new cars, much of the of 1981. company's current prosperity probably is owed to the general

at GM and Chrysler.

(Continued from Page 13)

were initially well received despite their new shape. Ford's market share increased to 17.3 percent in early to tell, for example, whether the company's gamble on radical styling will help it to regain its lost share of the American car market, ary through May.

It was Ford's successful operations in Europe and elsewhere around the world that enabled it to keep developing today's new products — for example, the Ranger pickup truck, the Thunderbird and Cougar huxury cars and the Tempo ary through May.

It was Ford's successful operations in Europe and elsewhere around the world that enabled it to directors. But the operating executives are clearly in day-to-day control.

According to Mr. Caldwell, some

the cost advantages enjoyed by Japanese manufacturers, especially if import restraints are relaxed.

State of the importance of the import months of this year, Ford earned system that forced Chrysler to seek \$753 million and paid a 30-cent-a- \$1.5 billion in federal loan guaran-

Ford today bears little resemwith GM. It is also a break with the of Ford's operations are now based tional system." styling themes established by GM, cessful in overseas markets than ager of North American opera- a GM auto. the theory went, risked being reiected by the public as "funny lookexecutive suites at its world headwhere Ford has 13.1 percent of the
on 40 of its cars, while the prices of

It was the lack of such support Since Ford's market share has share dividend for the third quar-not yet risen noticeably despite its ter, its first since the final quarter of its front wheel drive "K" cars and its many derivatives.

"North America's was a distinct Massachussetts Institute of Tech-The bold departure in styling is an effort by Ford to break out of its permanent "me, too" relationship of this century. For one thing, half that Ford is setting up a multimature of this century. For one thing, half that Ford is setting up a multimature of this century.

erations, Robert A. Lutz, is a native increase 1.9 percent.

\$4 billion a year in operating costs have been trimmed in North Amerbined with increased sales of luxury and large cars, these efforts produced second-quarter profit of \$406 million in the United States, compared with \$23 million a year

■ 1984 Prices to Rise 2.3%

Prices of Ford Motor Co.'s 1984 Analysts are predicting that "North America's was a distinct Prices of Ford Motor Co.'s 1984
Ford, which some had feared was operation and that was Ford's mamodels will go up about 2.3 perrecovery of auto sales in the United flirting with financial disaster just a jor and potentially fatal flaw," said cent, or an average of \$254, United states — rising on the same economic tide that is producing profits billion in 1984.

The increase is about the same as

the price of the average Ford auto prevailing wisdom in Detroit: Cars outside the United States, and the that looked too different from the company has been vastly more suc-

ing."

quarters here are filled by men who

So far, though, prospects seem

promising for Ford. Its new cars,
and are now trying to duplicate vice president for international op
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French Africa, U.S.A., French			77
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East	280	140	"
Rest of Africa Canada Latin		i	

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22 How

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25 N. African

26 Fasten 27 London art

gallery 28 Delicate

29 Demons 30 Soft glove

leather 32 Part song

exclamation 34 Bishop of

Roma

35 Play part 36 Bridge position 38 Thread: Comb. form

39 Portend 43 "___for tennis?"

44 Thumb or Mix 45 Bar's adjunct

46 Tapestry of Flemish origin

47 Hebrew units

of dry measure 48 Frenchman's

cap 50 Nuncupative

52 S.A. nation

53 Shield 54 Tear 55 Three, in

Venezia
58 Shoe width

33 Double

Roman colony

DOWN

1 Overhead trains, for

2 Part of a

square sail 3 Mediocre 4 Conscience of

the psyche 5 Lucifer 6 Terminate s

launching

7 Auto scar 8 "Now —

47 Chinese horn ACROSS 49 Plea to an · 1 Recedes Hawkins victim 56 Marathon man 57 Architectural 10 King or bermit 14 Alben Berg operatic beroine 50 Dappled horse
60 Cerulean
61 Sup
62 Other 15 Poplar type

17 Cookie 18 Harmonious 19 Like a Goya 2/ maja 20 Guests' lament? 23 Spout nonsens 124 Hamlet, e.g. 25 Popular perential 28 Discoveries 31 Popular dance of the 30's 32 Ceremonial 34 Handle

roughly
37 Photographer's
request?
46 Jeanne d'Arc or Bernadette: Abbr. 41 Pope's
"Epistle from Abelard" 42 Chooses
43 Menotti bero
44 Peculiarity

10 Artist's need 11 French cathedral city 12 Conductor Previn 13 Nectar inspector 21 Equality O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



WHAT DID I LEARN TODAY MIZ BOONE? MY DAD ALWAYS ASKS ME. "

JUMBILE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arrold and Bob Lee TUPER URSOE SAUCCU TAKE DOWN FOR JELIAD

Jumbies: HEAVY FOYER LAGOON GUAINT

WEATHER EUROPE NIGH LOW C F C F 20 90 24 75 cl 29 54 20 65 fr 32 90 24 77 fr 33 91 24 72 fr 49 25 77 fr 55 77 fr 55 77 fr 20 66 21 78 fr 20 66 21 78 fr 27 51 21 78 o AFRICA 29 84 16 61 fr 20 95 20 48 fr 15 59 7 45 fr 23 73 20 66 0 25 82 10 50 fr 20 82 18 44 fr Tunis 20 R2 16
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Limo 68 17 13

Americo City 25 77 13

Measur 30 86 24

Re de Joneire 21 70 12

Sõe Poutra 20 68 12 MIDDLE EAST OCEANIA FINDREDAY'S FOR BICAST — CHANNILL: Rough to heavy. FRANKFURT: Rgin. Tamp. 17—11 163—521. LONDON: Cloudy with showers. Temp. 18—14 164—571. MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 27—13 (8)—551. NRW YORK; Fair. Temp. 22—13 (72—55). FRANS: Cloudy with showers. Temp. 19—14 (66—57). ROME: Partiv cloudy. Temp. 26—14 (73—57). TEL AVIV: Fair. Temp. 30—21 190—78). ZURICH: Rain. Temp. 36—19 (15—50). BANGKOK: Cloudy with thurderstorms. Temp. 33—25 191—77. HDNG KDHD: Foir. Temp. 34—26 (73—29). MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 33—25 191—77). SEDUL: Cloudy. Temp. 25—18 (77—64). SINGAPORE: Cloudy with hunderstorms. Temp. 30—25 (90—77). TOKYD: Rain. Temp. 37—23 (81—73). PEANUTS HELLO, CHARLES? I'M CALLING TO TELL YOU ABOUT YOUR DOG

THERE'S A GUY

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN WHEN DENISE COMES HOME IN A DAY OR TWO, I WANT

TO BE HERE RICHARD! IF I

HOSPITAL, WHO WOULD

TAKE CARE OF HER?

Amsterdom

ABN
ACF Haiding
ACF Haiding
ACZO
ALDERT Helin
AMEV
Albert Helin
AMEV
Amrabonik
ADam Rub
Boakalis
BVG
Boakalis
BVG
Elsevier
Ennig
Folkler
Ennig
Folkler
Gist Brocodes
Helmaker
HVAHeogovens
KLLM.
Noorden
Nor. Nedder
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German Currency Reserves

man net currency reserves declined 600 million Deutsche marks (\$225 billion) in the first week of September to 66.3 billion DM, the Bundesbank said Wednesday. The level of reserves had been unchanged in the

reserves had been unchanged in the

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Canadian Indexes Sept. 14.

BOOKS

MY RUSSIA By Peter Ustmay. 224 pp. \$19.95. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02106.

Reviewed by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

THE title of Peter Ustinov's book, "My Russia," is the publisher's, the author con-

"At first, I thought it somewhat pretentious, since it might sound as though I had personal claims to the immensity, but then I reflected that since my Russia is neither Mr. Brezimev's nor Mr. Solzhenitsyn's, neither Mr. Reagan's, Mr. Haig's, nor anyone else's Russia, it might as well stay as a perfectly truthful description of this book.

"I am neither red nor white, in fact I am not Russian at all in the way such things are understood by Customs and Excise. I was born in London, and yet I was conceived in Leningrad (then Petrograd), an influence at once more subtle and more pervasive than a mere accident of birth."

A witty dramatist and a stage and screen comedian of inexhaustible invention, Ustinov relates the story of his ancestors' land (his uncle was Alexander Benois, who — with Leon Bakst -- was one of the foremost scenic designers for the Diaghilev ballets) with high theatrical flair. Ustinov has assembled the jigsaw puzzle of

the nation's origin in the second chapter, "A Giant's Childhood," in which he argues that Russia has long been distrusted and feared abroad because of its vast size. "It is difficult to credit that such a stupendous bulk can be harmless at least in intention, and that at times even King Kong may wish to play."

It was the Varangians, a Viking race, that unified the divided principalities and gave the country its first czar, Rurik (862-879), and later made Kiev the capital, Conversion to Christianity came under Czar Vladimir (980-1015) after the Moslem faith had been rejected because it forbade alcoholic beverages, and the Russian winters could not be endured without vodka. The Mongol invasion in the 13th century retarded development, but enriched Russia with the admixture of another culture. Russian subscrvience to the Mongols was only thrown off when Ivan III overcame "the mighty Lord Novgorod" in 1480. The parade of memorable rulers passes for

inspection. What a crew! Ivan the Terrible is seen against the background of his horrendous reign and its aftermath — "the troubled times" -is no less melodramatic, with various impostors scrambling to mount the throne. Peter the Great, another formidable ogre, opened the window on Europe, dispelled ancient supersti-tions and murdered his pious, backward-look-ing son. The German-born Catherine the Great profited by and probably participated in the murder of her busband. A cultivated empress, she flirted with 18th-century French liberalism and then, frightened by the French Revolution, discarded the philosophy of Diderot and Voltaire. Her son, the mad Paul I, hated his mother, turned fanatical militarist and was slain by his best friend, and Cather-ine's grandson, Alexander I, sane and shrewd, halted Napoleon's invasion.

The seeds of revolution were planted in

Catherine's time with the peasant uprising of Emilian Pugachev who, after causing havoc among the country gentry, was captured and executed in Moscow's Red Square. Officers of the Guards Regiment attempted a palace revolution under Nicholas I. Alexander II, who liberated the serfs, was killed by an anarchist's bomb. His successor, Alexander III, a black reactionary, died in his bed, but the last of the czars, Nicholas II. deposed in 1917 and held prisoner in Siberia, was massacred with his entire family by the Bolsheviks. It was the 19th-century middle-class intellectuals — a class from which Lenin sprung - who kept the

flame of revolt alight. Into his chronicle of bloodstained conflicts the author has inserted a chapter on Russian art and artists that is filled with perceptive comment. It is a reminder of the contribution Russian writers, composers, painters and the-atrical figures who — from the mid-19th century onward — have often led the way. Dos-toyevsky was writing psychological novels when the American Civil War was being fought. Diaghilev transformed the ballet into a genuine art form. Eisenstein with his first films ent the cinema an added dimension.

Ustinov's book is an excellent primer on Russian history and Russian culture, but it was written with another purpose. Its object is to provide the foreigner with sympathetic expla-nation of the Russia of today. This is a worthy mission, but the guide, though never indulging in the Marxist double-talk, is surprisingly naive in his interpretation of political issues.

Of Stalin's post-Yalta moves he writes: "Stalin could afford to make one or two casual gestures in the direction of free elections [at the Yalta conference], but since he knew nothing about free elections, and cared less, he really couldn't be expected to be too meticulous in honoring his part in a bargain."

Again: "The Constitution of the Soviet

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Union is a fine document, with an understandably different emphasis from its celebrated American counterpart. The fundamental rights of the individual are related towards the state and not as a protection from the state. In the U.S. Constitution, the state is, by implication, a necessary evil: in the Soviet Constitution, it is

a necessary good."

Stalin's regimentation of the arts, his executions of prominent artists and his mania for purges are denounced. The oafish Khrushchev amuses Ustinov, but the Russians, he tells us, were scandalized by his banging a shoe on the desk (it was not one of his shoes but a prop he brought along) when addressing the United Nations. There is a lone mention of Brezhnev
—and that only in a tall tale — and Andropov is not mentioned at all, as he had yet to emerge from the shadows when the book was being written. This is to be regretted, for Ustinov's explanation of him might be useful and certainly entertaining.

The volume is handsomely printed and profusely illustrated with reproductions of famous paintings, photographic portraits and political posters — many in color. With affection and understanding, the versatile playwright presents the Russians as an appealing people, heroic in their unending trials and tribulations and of incredible endurance. Yet despite his efforts to reveal the mysteries of the Kremlin, the motives of their leaders remain enigmatic.

Thomas Quinn Curtiss reviews films for the International Herald Tribune.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal West cumningly passed when South opened with one club, strong and artificial. He was astonished to hear North hid hearts and eventually had

the result was down three.

In the replay, as shown, West bid his bearts strongly and North-South were warned against playing no-trump.

They judged the bidding well spade lead will beat the conby arriving in five clubs.

It may seem that an opening spade lead will beat the contract, but Sooth can still exert North's double of one heart pressure against East. He was negative, showing four should win in his hand, draw was negative, showing four should win in his hand, draw spades, and his eventual jump two rounds of trumps and give

to five clubs was an excellent up a heart to West. On any decision: He knew that his return he can run all his partner held six clubs and only trumps, and East is squeezed three spades.

Superficially, South has only was astonished to hear North
hid hearts and eventually had
the pleasure of leading against
three no-trump.

Grandmother would have
approved of his lead of the
heart jack, fourth-best from
the longest and strongest, and
the result was down there. won in his hand and ran all his trumps, squeezing East in

spades and diamonds to make his contract.

"without the count."

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New York Times Service

M. Service and a marriage of the service and an arrange of the service and an arrange of the service and an arrange of the service and arrange of the service arrange of the servi Aller on the form the last of NEWPORT, Rhode Island - When John Bertrand, the skipper of Australia II, arrived at the docks a couple of minutes too late for a recent scheduled appearance on the "Today" show, Dennis Conner, Liberty's skipper; said jokingly, "Hey, John, I hope you're this late on Tuesday."

The easy rapport and longtime friendship between

Conner and Bertrand has been put aside temporarily for the four-of-seven-race series in the 25th defense of the America's Cup when Liberty, the defender, meets Australia II, the challenger. Not only is the ornate silver cup at stake, but so is what it represents: The United States' 132-year grasp on the cup is the longest.

wimning streak, measured in years, in sports.

And for perhaps the first time, the defender is not favored to win. Ladbrokes, the British oddsmaker, has made Australia II the favorite at 8-11, while Liberty is

It is remarkable that the odds should favor the challenger, considering that no one has spent more time and effort preparing than Comer, who defended the cup in 1980 with Freedom. Over the last five years, he says, he has spent 6,000 hours at the helm of 12-

Cino Ricci, who skippered the Italian challenger during this summer's foreign trials, said that although he believes the series will be close, the Americans will win because of Conner's intimate knowledge of the boats. "This is very important in winning the cup races," said Ricci. "I have seen the Australians, and they make mistakes sometimes."

Match racing, one-to-one competition, is a game of the mind as well as the machine, and the strategies are intricate. On board each boat is a crew of 11, including a group of three known as the afterguard — the tactician, navigator, and mainsail trimmer - which is supposed to be the skipper's brain trust.

But when it comes to calling the shots, the split-second timing in crossing tacks closely, and squeezing every fraction of speed or lift from a slight shift of the wind, the skippers are alone. And their duel is against

Bertrand, 36, the head of North Sails in Melbourne. is considered a scientific sailor while Conner, 40, a custom drapery manufacturer in San Diego, is a single-minded perfectionist with keen instincts developed

from his hours of sailing.

Bertrand, a mechanical engineer who did postgraduate work in ocean engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was a world-class sailor in the Finn and Soling classes, two classes that are considerably smaller than the 12-meters. He first became involved with the America's Cup in 1970, when

he crewed abourd the Anstralian challenger Gretel II.

Bertrand views Conner as "competent" but "not the most naturally gifted sailor in the world." But he continues, it requires many talents to be a top helmsman, and natural ability is only one of them. Another key is organization, and, according to Bertrand, that is Conner's strength. .

Conner is the organization man of sailing. In his 1980 campaign he raised cup competition to a new competitive level by using two boats to test sails and halls and by practicing almost full time. This summer, such campaigns were the norm.

Conner is a hard driver; competitive sailing is a passion. His philosophy is contained in the title of a book called "No Excuse to Lose," written with John Rousmaniere. In it, he explains how his intense competitiveness stemmed from feeling he was not "good looking" in his youth and "never really excelled at

He bought his first boat at the age of 29 and went on to win the Star Class world championship that year. His 12-meter career began in 1974 when he was a crew member aboard Mariner during the trials.

header Tuesday.

Compiled by One Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON - Rookie Bill Swag-

The sweep extended Baltimore's

latest winning streak to five games

while mathematically eliminating

Jurak's grounder to third.

in the 12th before Dan Ford sin-

double by Cal Ripken that never

Hrubesch Leads

Liege's Triumph

United Press International

Athlone Town in first-leg action Wednesday of the first round of the

European Champions Cup. Hru-besch joined Standard Liege from

a reliever Boo

In the first

left the infield.

John Marshall — who as president of North Sails, a U.S. company, is Bertrand's employer — is also the sail trimmer on Liberty. Marshall believes Bertrand's strengths have already been felt in the Australia II

"His strength is his scientific background," said Marshall. "He deserves a lot of credit for helping to produce a very fast boat, but I would expect Dennis to be the stronger skipper.

"Dennis is a match-racing animal. John is a scientist and more intellectual. Each develops its own strengths, but if you can get out on the race course with anything close to even speed. I'd go with the

Marshall notes that Conner has the ability to discipline himself and sail the boat the way he thinks is right, and not become panicked by the momentary success of the other boat. Conner, he says, has a strong sense of the relative advantage of his position on the course. "He is quickly able to size up how we and the other guy are doing and do something about it," Marshall said. "He sort of sails both boats mentally, like playing both players' moves in a game of chess, but he's playing several moves ahead."

Bertrand sees yacht racing as "a game that is changing minute by minute. It involves a lot of instinctive reactions. Our objective, of course, is to win the start and never be headed around the course. If that doesn't happen, there are a multitude of situations that evolve."

Bertrand said that strategy then becomes the "result of a lot of experience, being able to react in various ways and having all the counter maneuvers at your

As Marshall sees it, Conner's advantage will be his "killer instinct," which he describes as the instinct of a one-on-one player, a boxer or match racer who knows he is dealing with a single opponent.



each other Tuesday before the start of the America's Cup finals was delayed.

Liberty Takes Lead At America's Cup

The Associated Press

Liberty and skipper Dennis Con-ner outsailed Australia II and its On the first day at least, the an-

summer, and despite the final margin of I minute, 10 seconds, for in Cup history.

The race was decided heading for the sixth and final leg of the onds. 24.3-mile (40-kilometer) course.

The two boats were engaged in a fierce gybing duel, with Liberty ahead at the lifth mark, when Australia II vecred off and stopped almost dead in the water as her crew struggled to drop the spinnaker for the race to the finish.

By the time the Aussies recovered. Conner was 35 seconds onds going around the fourth mark ahead, too much for Australian and heading downwind.

Skipper John Bertrand to make up

But the Australians showed boat over the last 4.05 miles.

best-of-seven series scheduled Thursday, there still is no definitive answer to the question that has preoccupied the summer: Will the the difference.

winged keel be enough of an advan-NEWPORT, Rhode Island - tage for the Australians to break

winged keel Wednesday, winning swer was no. The keel let the Austhe first race in the 25th defense of tralians turn faster, but it didn't the America's Cup as the challeng-make them sail faster. And the er suddenly lost speed on the final weather — 18-knot winds and choppy seas - worked against the It was the race anticipated all keel, which operates best in 7- to 10-knot winds.

Australia II crossed the starting much of the overcast afternoon it line three seconds in front. It was one of the most intense battles stretched that to an eight-second lead after the first of six legs, and at the second mark, it lead by 10 sec-

> On the third leg, where the winds were blowing across the port bow, Conner caught some of Australia II's air on the second rounding and took the lead.

The fourth leg was into the wind again. By tacking carefully and taking full advantage of wind shifts, Conner upped the lead to 28 sec-

ver the last 4.05 miles, speed of their own and caught up,
But with the next race in the only to be done in by problems

changing sails just as they were getting ready for the final beat, where their keel might have proved

Reds 6, Braves 0

pitched a three-bitter for his third

shutout as the Reds beat Atlanta,

6-0. Soto (16-12) struck out mine

and walked two in his 17th com-

plete game. He became the first

Reds' pitcher to win 16 since Tom

Seaver in 1979. Pascual Perez (13-

In Cincinnati, Mario Soto

SPORTS BRIEFS

U.S. Group to Probe Pan Am Action INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) — The withdrawal of 11 U.S. track and field members from the Pan American Games in Venezuela will be investigated by a commission of five top track officials, according to The Athletics

Congress.

TAC, which selects the U.S. Olympic team, said Tuesday the five-member commission will meet within 30 days. The commission will interview members of the track and field Pan Am team, some of whom interview members of the track and field Pan Am team, some of whom declined to participate in the wake of several athletes at the Games being

reprimended for using illicit drugs.

TAC spokesman Pete Cava said the investigation was partly to ensure that the U.S. Olympic track and field team would be competitive in Los Angeles next summer. Cava's organization had been criticized by the U.S. Olympic Committee in Caracas because TAC, citing budgetary reasons, did not test the athletes at the National Outdoor Championships in June. The USOC speculated that if the athletes had been tested then, they might have been better prepared for the strict Pan Am methods.

Eleven weightlifters from different countries were caught with steroids in their bodies and eight of them were stripped of their Pan Am medals during the games at Caracas.

Westphal Is Returning to NBA Suns

PHOENIX, Arizona (UPI) -The Phoenix Suns and guard Paul Westphal have agreed on a two-year contract. The Suns' general manager, Jerry Colangelo, said Tuesday that the agreement, that reportedly will guarantee Westphal \$300,000 next season, was sporred by interest expressed by other National Basketball Association teams. Westphal previously played five seasons for Phoenix before being traded to Scattle after the 1979-80 season and the New York Knicks signed him as a free agent during the 1981-82 season. Meanwhile, Billy Paultz, a for-

tonio Sours has signed a contract with the Latina Italy, team in the Italian Basketball League. Paultz,

mer reserve center for the San An-Paul Westphal

35, became a free agent at the end of the 1982-83 NBA season and San Antonio club officials made no attempts to resign him.

Watkins Glen Auto Circuit to Reopen

NEW YORK (AP) — Watkins Glen auto racing circuit, which closed at the end of 1981 after financial problems, will reopen under a new corporation formed by Corning Enterprises and International Speedway Corp., the group announced Tuesday. It will be known as Watkins Glen International Inc.

John R. Sanders, the circuit's new director, said the organization would

announce 1984 schedule in the near future for the circuit in upper New

Kentucky Cancels Soviet Game

LEXINGTON, Kennicky (AP) — The University of Kentucky has become the fourth college to cancel an exhibition basketball game with the Soviet national team since the downing of a Korean jumbo jet by a Kentucky Athletics Director Cliff Hagan said Tuesday that the cancel-

lation was "due to current circumstances and the uncertainty of future events." He did not mention the plane incident.

Vanderbilt and Maryland were the first to cancel games with the

Soviets and the University of Oklahoma followed suit on Monday. But officials at the University of Kansas said they would proceed with their game Nov. 16 because cancellation would not he "an appropriate response" in light of U.S. government sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Sports Notes

NEW ROCHELLE, New York (AP) — Jim McDermott, commissioner of the Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference since its inception in 1981, announced Tuesday that he will retire, effective June 30 next year. The conference is made up of Army, Fairfield, Fordham, Iona, Manahattan, St. Peter's and two new members, Holy Cross and La Salle.

LONDON (UPI) — Jack Nicklaus on Wednesday ruled himself doubtful for next month's World Match Play Championship on Enternally Westweeth comme. Nicklaus the non-playing captain of the U.S.

gland's Wentworth course. Nickians, the non-playing captain of the U.S. Ryder Cup team to meet Europe in Florida the following week, said that he would make a final decision Sept. 21.

Transition

BASEBALL American Laugue
CALI FORNIA Reinstoled Tim Foll, short-

PITTSBURGH-Signed a player develor ment contract for the next three sections will Mashua of the Class AA Eastern League. BASKETBALL ...
National Beaketball Association
KANSAS CITY—Signed Steve Horriet for-

word, to a 2-year contract.

MILWAUKEE—Signed Russell Todd and
Charles Hurt, forwards, and Anthony Micks-PHOENIX—Announced that Paul West-

Phal, guard, has careed in Principle to a two SAN DIEGO-Signed Derek Smith guard.

Stanfred.

FOOTBALL

Referent Poetball Lague

BUFFALO—Signed Joe Donelo, plocakicher, and Joey Lumboin, thebacker. Col Fred Steinfort, blocekicker, Placed Lim, Hoslant, Unabacker, on the Injured reserve list.

OENVER—Placed Bob Sweman, linebacker, and Joey Lumbocker, block block between the latest and line l O'ENVER-Picced Bob Sweman, inscock-er, and Rob Lytis, Heht end, on the Injured reserve flat, Signed Darron Comeaux, Inq-Dacker, and Deom Barnett, Highf and. DETROIT—Pleased Robble Mortin, kick re-turnet, on the injured reserve list. Signed

NEW ENGLAND—Traded Dan Hasselbeck, fight and, to the Los Angeles Rolders for Derrick Ramsey, 11sts and, PHILADELPHIA—Walved Ron Smith wide, raceiver, Acquired Syroti Williams, wide receiver, Acquired Syroti Williams, art 10115—Separt, Jomes Williams, tight STLOUIS-Signed Jamie Will

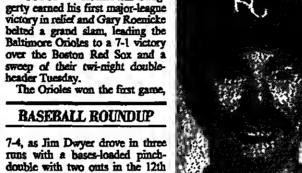
Jured reserve list.
SAN DIEGO—Placed John Cospelletti, rus-

Motional Hockey Legue
LOS ANGELES—Suspended Dave Merrison, right wine, for not reporting to training CUMP.
N.Y. RANGERS—Signed Pierre Larguche, N.Y. RANGERS—Supple Petro Cook center, and Gien Hanion, southender. VANCOUVER—Named Milwoukse its In-ternational Hockey League affiliate.

COLLEGE

HOOSIER-BUCKEYE CONFERENCE—
Dropped Taylor Indefinitely from the conference, effective Nev. 14. because of oilesed league violations.

WICHITA STATE—Suspended Tony Ducktass, defensive tackle, Dart Weatherby, defensive back, and Doug Jackson, finebacker, for four goines, and Don Gilbert, wide receiver, Chris Contes, finebacker, Adom Setting, defensive tackle, and Eddle Howkins, kicker, for two goines, and to violating team rules.



Dan Quisenberry

Boston from the American League East race. The Orioles, who have Ripken hit a bonnoer between won 18 of their last 21 games, lead second-place Detroit by 51/2 games. Swaggerty was summoned after starter Allan Ramirez had polled a muscle in his left ribcage and had to leave with one out in the second inning. Making only his second appearance for Baltimore, Swaggerty shut out Boston until the seventh of Jim Rice. when the Red Sox scored on Eddie

Tigers 3, Indians 2

Stanley retired the first two batters Larry Herndon and Lance Parrish keyed a two-run Tiger first inning gled and moved to third on a fluke and Jack Morris tossed a five-hitter as Detroit beat Cleveland, 3-2. Morris (19-10) increased his American League-leading strikeout total by four to give him 207. He also pitched a league-leading 18th com-plete game. Four Cleveland pitch-

Royals 4, Angels 3 In Anaheim, California, Dan

DUBLIN — Horst Hrubesch brought immediate help to Standard Liege, his new club, by scoring the opening goal and leading the Belgian team to a 3-2 victory over

Major League

Standings NATIONAL LEAGUE

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40 34 417 US Hamburg the Champions Cup bolder which drew a first-round in UEFA action, Sparta Prague won at home, 3-2, over Real Ma- St Louis St. Louis ed 80 .44.
60 84 .417
WEST
84 60 .533
80 64 .556
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68 77 .449 169.
16 77 .453 189.
EAGUE drid, Banik Ostrava blanked BK New York 1903 of Copenhagen, 5-0, in in
Ostrava, Czechoslovakia, and Inter
Milan lost, 1-0, to Trabzonspor of
Turkey. Carl Zeiss Jenz of East
Germany held out for a 0-0 draw
AME against Vestmannaeyjar in Reykja-AMERICAN LEAGUE ik, and Dynamo Kiev were held to a scoreless tie at home by Laval of In the Cup Winner's Cup, Glasgow Rangers defeated Valletta of Malta, 3-0. Atletic Bilbao, lost away from home falling to Your Research 572 51/2 550 7 545 9 545 90 476 1974 40 3674 away from home, falling to Lech Poznan of Poland, 2-0, Dynamo WEST 85 57 48 75 590 — 476 1646 466 18 462 1846 444 21 421 241/2 385 2576 Chicago Minsk beat Grasshoppers of Zurich, 1-0, in the Champions Cup.

The second leg matches begin the week of Sept. 25.

MATIONAL LEAGUE
Montreol
See 809 801—5 19 2
Chlosse
See 200 600—2 6 1
Senderson, James (5) and Carler; Notes,
Potherson (5), Schulze (6), Johnson (3), Leiferts (9), Brussior (7) and Davis. W—James, 1-8. L—Notes. 5-10.
St. Levis
St. Citello
C/), LePoint (8), Keener (6) and Porter, 564chez (7); Rhodes and Parta, V—Rhodes, 1112. L—Andular, è-14. HR—Phistorph, Para 860 566 685-F 2 1

(8) and Cerons. W—Gassase, 12-5. L—Caldwell, 11-11.

New York 11s 102 888-5 8 2

Philipdehabia 508 808 188-1 6 8 Missassis 908 808 188-1 8 8

Terrell and Fitzperuld'; Gheffi, AcCrow (6).

Undersan (3) and Diaz. W—Terrail, 7-7. L—Visio. 7-13.

Theriff, 1-1. HRS—New York, Fitzperuld (1),

Traysbarry (25). 902 201 080-5 7 1 300 008 007-1 6 2

Rauds, 11-10. L—Scott, 8-d.
Son Prancisco
802 990 198-3 6 1
Texas
Son Diege
812 990 891-4 13 8
Garretts, Lerch (7), Allerton (8) and Romands Waltson, Monse (8) and Kennedy, W—
Son Diege, 8-2. L—Marinon, 7-11. HR3—Son Francisco, Ventoble (6), Leonard (20), Son Diego, L
Solozur (13), Kennedy (14).
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Sized Garries
Sized Garries
Sized Garries
17- Carbon, Lockwicz (6), Marinols, (8) and Sonders; Worters, Underwood (7), Atherton (9) and Health, W—Warren, 2-3.
L—Tanona, 7-3, HR3—Texas, Parrish (23), Corloand, Murphy (17), Health (5).
Toronto

surpassing the 38 recorded by Detroit's John Hiller in 1973.

... a record 39 saves.

third and short that einded charging third baseman Wade Boggs then deflected off the face of a screened Glenn Hoffmann, the ball rolling into foul territory. Eddie Morray was walked intentionally, and Dwyer hit a 2-0 pitch off the left field wall just out of the reach special body work.
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ers allowed just five hits.

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

and Affenson, Newman (10), W.—Stewart, 8-3.
L.—Stanley, 8-10. MR.—Baston, Rice (36).
Second Genne
Bastimore 149 602 604 - 7 14 0
Beston 600 600 105-1 9 2 Remires, Swapperty (2), T. Martinez (6), reamines, Swagenry (2.1. Near new (4).
Stoddord (9) and Dermaser; Misper, Johnson
(7). Aponts (7) and Newman, Allenson (8).
W—Swagerty, 1-0, L—Nipeer, 0-1, HR—Sol-Himers, Reenicke (16).
Cleveland 818 98 186—2 5 8 201 000 10x-J 5 8

Behanna, Comocho (s), Jeticoot (7), Anderson (7) and Hossey: Morris and Partish W— Morris, 19-18, L—Behanna, 0-1. Attente 80 98 98 97 1 ANTEL 19-18, L—Bertenio, D-1.
Cincianetti 928 981 213—4 9 1
Perez, Dayley (7), Arizzolory (7), Moore (8)
ond Pocorubu, Sinatro (7); Sets and Trevina.
W—Soto, 18-12, (.—Perez, 13-8, HR—Cincincell Energy (15).

Kansus City 236 866 868—4 9 1 California 500 866 865—3 4 0 Riock Guisenberry (9) and Skushit; San-

out Bud Black in the ninth inning is the first player in major-league bomer and Willie Upshaw had two as Kansas City defeated California, history to steal 100 or more in three RBI to lead Toronto past the Mari-4-3. Black (9-6) took a one-hitter different seasons. into the ninth, but yielded two sin-Yankees 2, Brewers 1 gies and Ron Jackson's home run. Quisenberry came oo to get the final two hitters for his 39th save,

Orioles Extend Lead With Doubleheader Sweep of Red Sox

A's 6, Rangers 5

In Oakland, California, Rickey Henderson stole three bases, giving him 101 steals for the season, and scored two Oakland runs as the A's beat Texas, 6-5. The A's moved ahead of the Rangers and into third place in the AL West but both teams were mathematically climinated from the race when firstplace Chicago won. Henderson, who stole 100 bases in 1980 and a major-league record 130 last year, five-run third with a three-run New York past the Phillies, 5-1.

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In New York, Ken Griffey's

White Sox 5, Twins 1

sixth straight victory.

ners, 6-4. Expos 5, Cubs 2

In the National League, in Chicago, Terry Francona capped a

in the Yankees 2-1 victory over up his first major-league victory as Milwankee. Montreal beat the Cubs, 5-2, and regained first place in the NL East. Pirates 6, Cardinals 0

RBI single and Julio Cruz banged a a five-hitter to help the Pirates post two-run single as Chicago won its a 6-0 victory over St. Louis. Rhoeighth straight, 5-1 over Minneso- den (11-12) struck out six in his ta. Rich Dotson (18-7) posted his sixth complete game of the season. Mets 5, Phillies 1

two runs to back the six-hit pitch-

8) took the loss.

Padres 4, Giants 3 In San Diego, Kevin McReyn-

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third hit of the game, an eighth-inning single, drove home Willie four-run first with a two-run dou-Randolph with the tie-breaking run ble and reliever Bob James picked

In Minneapolis, Scott Fletcher collected a solo home run and an

Blue Jays 6, Mariners 4 At Seattle, lorge Orta capped a berry drove in three runs to lead

Dodgers 5, Astros 1 In Houston, Steve Sax drove in

In Pittsburgh, Rick Rhoden fired

olds singled into the left field cor-In Philadelphia, Darryl Strawner with two out in the ninth to break a 3-3 tie and lead the Padres to a 4-3 victory over San Francisco.

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	(Continued	From	Back	Page)	

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ing of Jerry Reuss (11-10) to help Los Angeles dump the Astros, 5-1.

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ART BUCHWALD

Appeal to a \$33 Patriot

WASHINGTON — The Republicans are using President Reagan's reluctance to announce he will run again to their advan-tage. A friend, Bill Downey from Santa Barbara, just got a letter from Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the National Republican

It said in part, "I just returned from the White House after meeting with the presideot. . . . He told me how very worried he was about the outcome of the 33 Senate races that will be gear-



ing up soon.
"He wondered aloud whether that Congressional support would be there if be ran for a second term. . . . It was then I realized that the president might decide not to run if he thought we were going to lose the only sure support he can count on —our Republican Senate

Majority." Lugar wrote be desperately needed Bill's help to make the president decide to run. "Send President Reason the special ballot I've enclosed personally urging him to run - before the press, Tip O'Neill and the rest of his enemies convince him oot to. Back your confidence with your contribution of \$33. Why \$33? Because that's \$1 for each Senate seat up for election next year."

The senator from Indiana said he was only sending the ballot to truly dedicated Americans like Bill. "Patriots who'll back up their commitment with their hard-earned dol-

"Imagine our president's sigh of relief when I personally deliver your ballot to him at the White House. Your personal message and contribution will definitely give him the strength and determination that he'll oeed to decide to run

Lugar ends the letter by saying, "It's in your hands now, William L. Downey, I urgently need to hear from you. Tomorrow may be too

Well, I wish I could report my

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tively. But he feels if the president needs Downey's blessing, plus \$33, before he makes up his mind to run for re-electioo, maybe Reagan shouldn't go for it.

Bill felt very bad about it. But as be wrote me when he enclosed the Lugar letter, "Thirty-three dollars is exactly the amount of the tax cut the president gave me last year, and I don't see why I have to give it back to him."

Meanwhile back at the White House, Senator Lugar walked into the president's office with a grim

"Any word from Downey in Santa Barbara?" the presideot

Lugar shook his head. "It's been two weeks and not a peep."
"Well," said the president, "that does it. I'm not going to run in

"Please reconsider, sir. The letter could have gone astray, or maybe it went to the wrong Downey. Why don't you call him?"

The president shook his head.
"It's no use, Dick. I've been talking to Tip O'Neill, the press and the rest of my enemies, and they've coovinced me oot to run for a second term. If true patriots like Downey won't send in a lousy \$33 so I can have a Republican Senate, I

might as well go back to the ranch."
"I'll go out and talk to Downey
myself. Maybe I wasn't clear in my letter bow important his check was in making your decision."

The president looked out the window at the Rose Garden. "It's a waste of time. Wheo Downey makes up his mind, oobody can change it. You've done all you can, Dick. I'm oot going to announce for another term if the people don't want me.

Please Mr. President, you have to think of the country first. There are millions of people out there who are praying you will run again. We could still win the Senate without Downey's \$33."
"How?"

"I'll write a letter to another dedicated American."

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Sudden Death on the Middle Palate

A Short Course on Finishing Well in the Jungle of Wine Talk

By Frank J. Prial New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It seems that everyone wants to learn something about wine these days. Not necessarily to drink it, but to learn about it. There are wine schools cropping up all around. Adult education centers offer wine courses, restaurants have them too. Even conservative universities, nervous about their dwindling enrollments, are coming up with wine courses. Tasting groups are everywhere and wine books are appearing at a rate of one a month. Some fanatics go all the way and take up enology. Others get jobs in wineries. Some prefer hands-on experience, which they gather in a succession of bars.

Uniortunately, these methods all take time. They won't save you from a dull evening when you discover you're having dinner with some alleged wine experts tomorrow night Most other monomaniacs — the tennis bore, the stock market bore, the hi-fi bore can be handled. The wine expert is tough. After all, the stuff is inescapable; it's right there on the table in front of you, ready to be opened, perchance to be decanted, to be

opened, perchance to be decanted, to be swited, sniffed and sipped until you're ready to go right through the wall.

Pleading ignorance is not only cowardly, it's bad tactics. To the committed wine bore, particularly if he is the host, the wine clod is a gift from heaven: a new audience, a possible convert. It's fire with fire, or nothing.

Here then, is a short course in wine tactics. If you think it's going to get you into the Chevaliers de Tastevin, forget it. It won't even save you from being ripped off in your favorite wine store. The sole purpose of the following information is to cover your igno-

rance in polite company.

The expertise offered here consists of a selection of simple words and phrases, all in the mother tongue. This meant eliminating some key terms in the wine experts' vocahu-lary, such as "Mon Dieu," "yech," and "leh" - but how much better to start off modestly. The most important of these phrases is

this: "It dies on the middle palate."
Yes. Now repeat it six times. What does it mean? What difference what it means? Just say it when the supercitious host asks your opinion. With a bit of practice you can begin building sentences based on this phrase. For example, start with: "Superb, but - " Or you

may wish to add, "but it finishes well." This is the total wine put-down. Your host will have reverted back to sloe gin fizzes by 10 A.M. the next day. After all, even Philippe de Rothschild can't argue with your middle

Then there is the word "bramble." Do you know what a bramble is? It's a bush, right?
Do you know what a bramble tastes like? Of

course not: who eats bushes? Nevertheless, that's what you're going to say, if the wine is red. "It has a real bramble taste, yes sir, a real bramble taste." Don't worry. It appears on a dozen different California wine labels and it's a safe bet those guys don't know what it

To carry this kind of thing off you must dance and feint; never let 'em lay a glove on you. Don't start out calling a wine "oaky, even if you do have a vague idea of what you're talking about. The wine expert will hit you with "American oak or Yugoslavian oak?" He is piqued by now because the rest of the party has turned to you, impressed by your incomprehensible jargon.

More terminology:

"Chewy" and "fat." These, you should be aware, are legitimate descriptive adjectives in some wine circles. They can be condoned maybe - because more often than not they are used to convey some sense of wines that are truly indescribable: overpowering red

Pleading ignorance is not only cowardly, it's bad tactics. To the committed wine bore. the wine clod is a gift. from heaven.

wines that have too much of everything in them but restraint. The kind of wines one finds described as "big fat chewy monsters; can be laid down for decades but are perfect-

ly good for drinking right now."

Nose. As in: "The nose is very forward." Bouquet and aroma are two different things where wine is concerned but you need not concern yourself with them. "Nose" is a synonym for smell - and the only acceptable substitute. You can say the wine has a lovely nose or a peculiar nose or even a nonexistent oose. The polite way to say that the wine smells terrible is to remark that it has "an off-

Body. As in: "This wine has excellent body." Note: oever say "This wine has an excellent body." That would be gauche. Although someone once got away with - in fact became immortal by - saying of a wine that "it had narrow shoulders but very broad hips." Body simply refers to the substance of

•Wine also has legs. This is determined by swirling a partially filled glass of red wine and waiting for it to settle. If the glass is clear and clean and the wine any good at all, you should be able to see the lines of colories

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glycerin still making their way down the inside of the glass. These are called legs, obviously in keeping with our obsessive desire to equate wine with the human body.

The Germans are a bit more elegant on this one. They call the "legs" Kirchenfenster, or church windows, because as the glycerin comes down the sides of the glass it forms oearly perfect Gothic arches.

•Short. As in: "The wine is pleasant enough but I find it a bit short." This is actually a useful term. It simply means that the taste of the wine does oot linger in your mouth. This phenomenon is also referred to as a short finish. A wine whose taste lingers is said, naturally enough, to have a long finish. You're now ready to handle "oak." As in:

"Thank God Mondavi is no longer obsessed with oak." Oak is the taste imparted to wine by the oak barrels in which it is sometimes stored. Enthusiasts argue over oak the way bears fight over territory, but at the moment oak is mostly out in wine circles. Unless, of course, it's subtle oak

Oak, like short finish and long finish, is a tricky term. You'd better have some idea of what you're talking about when you use it. There is oothing a wine bully likes better than to be able to say to someone who has just pronounced a wine oaky than. "Sorry, but this one was fermented and aged in stainless steel. It's oever seen wood."

•Alcohol. As in: "What's the alcohol in this stuff?" This is an excellent phrase because it implies that you know what alcohol content means. A table wine that has close to 14 percent alcohol by volume is going to give you a headache if you drink too much and it's probably too strong to go with your meal. But you doo't have to know this. Merely posing the question will evoke some response from your host. All you need do is nod, knowingly, opH. As in: "What's the pH in this stuff?"

This term is even better than alcohol because nobody understands it. It has something to do with the intensity of the acid in a wine. Low pH means more intensity, high pH means less. Low would be around 2.85; high would be around 4.

These, then, are just a few of the words and phrases that wine people live by; words and phrases that you can master and use to your benefit without knowing muscatel from muscadet, or Romante-Conti from Ripple. It's wrong, probably, to advocate such brazen chicanery but it will give you breathing time if you choose to really learn something about wine. Also it will get you off unscathed if you choose never to mention or even think about wine again. And, too, as you begin to hear other people using these terms, you will come to realize how many of them know almost oothing about wine either.

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PEOPLE

Kissinger Goes Rural

Connecticut, as a weekend and and part of a five-acre blueberry plantation. The Kissingers, who paid \$470,000 for the 49.5 wooded acres (20 bectares), plan to occupy their new home late next spring after it has been extensively renovated. They decided to look for a home in the area after renting a home in nearby New Milford two years ago. The farmhouse they bought, a two-story white wooden structure, faces a pond and has one wing that is about 150 years old, according to the former owner, Ralph E. Henderson, a retired vice president of Reader's Digest.

The West Berlin Senate has decided to name a major thorough-fare in honor of Jesse Owens, the black American who starred at the 1936 Berlin Olympics. Sources at city hall said that the wide street leading to the Olympic Stadium, now called Stadium Avenue, will be renamed Jesse Owens Allee. Owens, who died in 1980, embarrassed Nazi officials hy winning four gold medals at the Berlin Olympics. . . And in Oakville, Alabama, a rural community near where Owens was born in 1914, county officials who initially rejected a monument in memory of Owens, prompting accusations of racism, have reversed their decision on the anniversary of the track star's birthday. A mostly white delega-tion of county residents attended a meeting to argue that recognition of Owens was long overdue and commission members voted to name a biracial committee to study a "permanent tribute to Jesse Owens, including but oot limited to the placement of a suitable monument on the courthouse lawn."

Robert F. Kennedy Jr., under investigation in South Dakota, said Wednesday that he had entered a private hospital for treatment of an unspecified drug problem. "With the best medical help I can find, I am determined to beat this problem." Kennedy, 29, said in a state-ment issued through the Washing-ed to cost about \$15,000. In a ment issued through the Washington office of his uncle, Senator speech of thanks, Helen Jackson Edward M. Kennedy. The younger said she thought her husband loved Kennedy, the son of the late sena-the airport, "because when he artor, is a former assistant district gived there he knew he was home."

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Henry A. Kissinger and his wife, attorney in New York City. On Nancy, have bought a farm in Kent, Tuesday, police in Pennington County, South Dakota, announced summer retreat, complete with a that there was an "ongoing investipond, tennis court, swimming pool gation" of Kennedy. Police secured a search warrant for "contraband and controlled substances" in his luggage after he became ill Sunday on a flight to Rapid City.

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THE PART SECTION

The rock star Frank Zappa, 42, best known recently for Valley Girl, the hit he recorded with his teen age daughter Moon Unit, is suing Warner Bros. Records Inc. for \$6 million, his lawyer says. The suit filed in Superior Court charges that Warner Bros. failed to account properly for sales under Zappa's two record labels, Bizarre Records Inc. and Discreet Records Inc., and seeks \$3 million in compensatory damages and another \$3 million in punitive damages.

Johnny Carson, 57, has obtained a temporary court order barring a New York producer from publicly stating that he is associated with a movie about the model agency head Elleen Ford. The host of NBC's "Tonight Show" filed a \$5-million lawsuit in state Supreme Court in Manhattan against the producer John King. He said King has been issuing press releases say-ing Carson would play Mrs. Ford's husband, Jerry, in a proposed film, "The Eileen Ford Story." King described tha case as one of "breach of contract" hy Carson. The producer said be and the talk show host had a "verbal agreement" that Carsoo would appear in the movie. "He's suing me for \$5 million. I'm m shock," said King, "I'll have to sue him for \$10 million."

Port commissioners have renamed Seattle-Tacoma International airport the Henry M. Jackson International Airport, to honor the Washington's late Democratic senator, who died Sept. 1, aged 71. The commission president, Paul S. Friedlander, called the late senator "truly an international man." Workers have started tearing down "Sea-Tac" signs at the airport to

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